

# DAILY REPORT

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THAILAND'S PREM OPENS UN MEETING ON NAMIBIA

BK211623 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in English 1230 GMT 21 May 84

[Text] Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon has this afternoon opened a 5-day meeting of the UN Council for Namibia at the ESCAP Headquarters. Remarking in his statement that this session of the council chapter [as heard] of history in the making in the long and difficult progress towards assisting the people of Namibia obtain their inalienable rights to freedom and independence, General Prem said Thailand finds it a great honor to host these meetings and to play a modest role and contribute in whatever way we can to the just cause for the people of Namibia. For Thailand, the choice is clear, the prime minister stressed. He elaborated that we have consistently supported the implementation of the UN relevant resolutions on this question. We have no diplomatic contact with South Africa and have imposed trade embargo against South Africa since 1978.

General Prem also said Thailand firmly believes that the solution of this issue can be found in the provisions of the Security Council Resolution No 435 of 1978 as well as other relevant UN resolutions. He also reaffirmed the Thai Government's full support for the legitimate cause and struggle of Namibian people represented by South West African People's Organization, or SWAPO.

In expressing Thailand's full support for the legitimate aspiration of the Namibian people, Prime Minister Prem recalled that there are peoples elsewhere not only in Africa but also in Asia who continue to struggle to regain their freedom and independence. Obviously referring to the peoples of Afghanistan and Kampuchea who are denied their fundamental rights, especially the right to self-determination, the Thai prime minister said they too should have the sympathy and the support of the international community. Concluding his opening statement, General Prem praised the Council for Namibia for its work and for its untiring efforts to discharge the important mandate of preparing Namibia for independence.

The Council for Namibia was established in 1967 as the legal administering authority for Namibia until genuine independence is achieved, but South Africa has persisted in obstructing the work of the UN Council for Namibia and continued applying the inhumane policies of apartheid and homelands to the territory of South-West Africa, or Namibia.

SWAPO To Continue Struggle

BK220229 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 22 May 84 p 3

[Text] The South-West Africa People's Organisation [SWAPO] pledged at yesterday's meeting of the United Nations Council for Namibia to continue its armed struggle to end South Africa's colonisation of Namibia.

SWAPO permanent observer Theo-Ben Gurirab told the meeting: "We have no alternative but to continue fighting against South Africa on all fronts. In the absence of UN Resolution 435, what choice do we have?"



Mr Gurirab's statement against what he termed South Africa's illegal occupation of Namibia was made in reference to abortive talks between SWAPO and Pretoria on the implementation of the resolution.

The resolution, adopted by the UN Security Council in 1978, calls for a ceasefire and UN-supervised elections in Namibia.

For 18 years, the Soviet-backed SWAPO, recognised by the UN as the only legitimate representative of Namibia, has fought South Africa whose mandate to administer the then South African territory since 1920 ended in 1966 when the UN assumed the responsibility.

Mr Gurirab said the Soviet Union had been supplying arms to SWAPO guerrillas fighting the estimated 100,000-strong South African occupation force.

He said SWAPO had shown willingness to make concessions to South Africa to end the dispute and to speed up the process of independence under UN supervision.

In an opening address yesterday, Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon told representatives of the council's 31 member countries Thailand supported the "legitimate cause and struggle of the Namibian people".

For Thailand, the choice was clear, he said. "We have no diplomatic contact with South Africa and have imposed a trade embargo on South Africa since 1978."

Gen Prem denounced the continued "illegal occupation" by Pretoria and said Namibia was denied its fundamental right to self-determination.

The extraordinary plenary session, chaired by Council President Paul Lusaka, condemned South Africa for defying the wishes of the international community and the UN to bring a peaceful settlement.

It also criticized the United States for imposing the pre-condition that Namibian independence had to be linked to the withdrawal of Cuban troops from neighbouring Angola.

"South Africa and its allies, particularly the U.S., have continued their attempt to distort the question of Namibia from that of an act of colonial domination in violation of the principles and objectives of the UN Charter and the resolutions and decisions of the UN", said Mr Lusaka.

Indian Ambassador to the UN Natarajan Krishnan, who spoke on behalf of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi and the Non-aligned Movement, said Namibia's independence was hampered by South Africa's repressive policy and terrorism against the Namibian people.

He accused certain Western capitals of supporting Pretoria in a propaganda campaign to implement South Africa's apartheid policy in the region.

YEN INTERNATIONALIZATION TALKS WITH U.S. EXTENDED

OW220217 Tokyo KYODO in English 0127 GMT 22 May 84

[Text] Rome, May 21 KYODO -- Talks between Japan and the United States on the internationalization of the yen were extended through Tuesday due to what Japanese sources said is a dispute over the wording of a final report to be published at the end of the talks. Senior Japanese and U.S. monetary officials were expected to conclude their talks Monday on steps to open up the Japanese financial and capital market in an attempt to give the yen a greater international role.

The Japanese delegation, led by Bank of Japan Governor Haruo Maekawa and Vice Finance Minister for International Affairs Tomomitsu Oba, met with the American team headed by Treasury Undersecretary Beryl Sprinkel.

Sources close to the Japanese delegation said substantial agreement was reached, but the final report was delayed over the American demand calling for colloquial expressions to be used in the announcement.

JAPANESE SCHOLARS LAUNCH SAKHAROV CAMPAIGN

OW211001 Tokyo KYODO in English 0928 GMT 21 May 84

[Text] Tokyo, May 21 KYODO -- Japanese scholars Monday appealed to the Soviet Government on behalf of Nobel Laureate Andrey Sakharov, who began a hunger strike May 2 to gain permission for his wife to leave the country, according to reports here.

A group of four prominent experts on Soviet affairs made the appeal on Sakharov's 63rd birthday to Soviet leader Konstantin Chernenko. At the same time they announced the beginning of a campaign to assist Sakharov. They said the campaign's aim is to bring about the Sakharovs' hopes for a return to a normal life. Sakharov began the hunger strike to help his wife Yelena Bonner receive permission to seek medical treatment abroad.

According to wire service reports, Sakharov was moved by Soviet authorities on May 7 from his home in Gorkiy to an undisclosed location. The move was intended as a means of forcing the Soviet dissident to end his strike. Reports also said Sakharov's wife has now been exiled to Gorkiy. Although Sakharov has been in exile since 1980, his wife had been free to travel between Moscow and Gorkiy.

FORMER PREMIER FUKUDA MEETS ROMANIA'S ANDREI

OW220319 Tokyo KYODO in English 0305 GMT 22 May 84

[Text] Bucharest, May 22 KYODO -- Former Japanese Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda met Romanian Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei Monday and the two discussed trade problems between the two nations, officials said. Officials said Fukuda told the Romanian foreign minister that the Japanese Government was planning to resume official export insurance to Romania in order to normalize bilateral trade relations. Japan has withheld official export insurance to Romania because of mounting foreign debt incurred by the East European country. Fukuda was travelling in Romania on his way to attend a meeting of former government leaders scheduled to open later this week in Yugoslavia.

ARAB MISSION URGES CUT IN IRANIAN OIL IMPORTS

OW220521 Tokyo KYODO in English 0509 GMT 22 May 84

[Text] Tokyo, May 22 KYODO -- An Arab League mission Tuesday called on Japan to drastically reduce Iranian oil imports to halt its war efforts and bring an end to the escalating Persian Gulf war.

The request was made in a two-hour meeting with Japanese Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe, who urged Iraq to make its utmost to refrain from escalating the three-and-a-half-year military conflict. Additionally, Japanese official said, the mission, led by Kuwaiti Foreign Minister Sabah al-Ahmad as-Sabah, requested the Tokyo government not to sell radar, aircraft and other equipment to Iran which might use them for military purposes. Last month Iranian Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati, during a visit to Japan, proposed the purchase of such sensitive equipment. The Arab League delegation also includes Iraqi Foreign Minister Tariq 'Azis and a senior Saudi Arabian official.

Abe said the decision as to whether or not Iranian crude imports should be suspended rests with Japanese private companies in principle, but oil imports from Iran had dropped 50 percent from a year ago due to a series of attacks on commercial shipping in the Persian Gulf. "Historically, Japan has had no political ambitions in the region and no intentions of having such ambitions in the future," a Foreign Ministry official quoted Abe as saying.

The Kuwaiti foreign minister urged Japan to "reduce Iranian oil imports drastically to cut off Iran's revenue sources at the root and bring the war to an end," according to the official.

The Japanese foreign minister failed to win a clear-cut pledge from Iraqi Foreign Minister 'Aziz not to endanger vessels operating in the Gulf, the official added.

The Arab League mission will meet Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone Wednesday morning and have an audience with Emperor Hirohito in the afternoon.

Japan will send a senior Foreign Ministry official to Tehran shortly to explain the Arab League's visit and to press the Iranians once again to end the war.

#### BRAZIL'S PLANNING MINISTER MEETS MITI'S OKONOGI

OW210843 Tokyo KYODO in English 0838 GMT 21 May 84

[Text] Tokyo, May 21 KYODO -- Visiting Brazilian Planning Minister Antonio Delfim Netto Monday held talks with International Trade and Industry Minister Hikosaburo Okonogi to prepare for a state visit by President Joao Figueiredo which begins Wednesday. During the talks, Delfim Netto asked Japan to grant export credit for Japan's exports to Brazil. Okonogi remained noncommittal however.

The planning minister expressed hope for signing science and technology agreement between the two countries during Figueiredo's visit which extends through Sunday.

#### More on Okonogi's Comments

OW211011 Tokyo KYODO in English 1008 GMT 21 May 84

[Text] Tokyo, May 21 KYODO -- International Trade and Industry Minister Hikosaburo Okonogi said Monday that Japan will closely watch the progress of the Iran-Iraq war but there is no basic problem with Japan's oil supply situation at present. "There is no fear of oil supply stoppage (because of an escalation of the Iran-Iraq war)," Okonogi said at a press conference. "There is no basic problem with oil prices and imports by Japan and we will watch the situation calmly."

Okonogi said that insurance rates for tankers sailing to the Gulf have been marked up but the effect on Japan's oil supplies is limited.



PORTUGUESE PREMIER'S VISIT ITINERARY ANNOUNCED

OW220129 Tokyo KYODO in English 0114 GMT 23 May 84

[Text] Tokyo, May 22 KYODO -- Portuguese Prime Minister Mario Soares will pay an official visit to Japan next June in what was described as an "unprecedented" event in four centuries of ties between the two countries. Soares will meet with Emperor Hirohito and confer with his Japanese counterpart, Yasuhiro Nakasone, and other government and business leaders during his six-day visit starting from June 17, according to an official itinerary announced Tuesday.

A Foreign Ministry official, briefing reporters on the Soares visit, described the trip as "unprecedented" in that Soares would be first Portuguese premier to visit Japan, although the Portuguese were the first Europeans to make contacts with Japan back in 1543. No incumbent Japanese prime minister has ever been to Portugal, either.

The talks between Nakasone and Soares, leader of the left-center socialist coalition, are expected to focus on bilateral relations as well as a broad exchange of views on the international situation, Foreign Ministry sources said. The 59-year-old Soares will be accompanied by his wife, Maria, Foreign Minister Jaime Gama, Trade and Tourism Minister Alvaro Barreto and other officials. Apart from official functions in Tokyo, the Soares party will also make a sightseeing trip to Nagoya and Osaka, government officials said.

CGDK'S SIHANOUK TO VISIT JAPAN 30 MAY TO 5 JUNE

OW220637 Tokyo KYODO in English 0630 GMT 22 May 84

[Text] Tokyo, May 22 KYODO -- Kampuchean resistance leader Prince Norodom Sihanouk will visit Japan May 30-June 5 for talks with Japanese leaders, a Foreign Ministry announcement said Tuesday. Sihanouk, president of the anti-Vietnamese coalition of Democratic Kampuchea, will meet Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone and Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe, the announcement said.

The coalition, formed in July 1982, is fighting against Vietnam and the Hanoi-installed Heng Samrin government in Phnom Penh which ousted the Khmer Rouge government in January 1979. Last month, Khmer Rouge leader Khieu Samphan, vice president of Democratic Kampuchea, visited, Tokyo.

OPPOSITION PARTIES BOYCOTT DIET EXTENSION DEBATE

OW220453 Tokyo KYODO in English 0439 GMT 22 May 84

[Text] Tokyo, May 22 KYODO -- Diet business stalled Tuesday after opposition parties stayed away in protest against a Liberal-Democratic Party proposal to extend the current session for 94 days through August 25. The Socialist, Komeito, Democratic Socialist and United Social Democratic Parties jointly asked the speaker of the House of Representatives, Kenji Fukunaga, to turn down the LDP plan. The communists separately fielded a similar request.

Fukunaga later consulted House of Councillors President Mutsuo Kimura, announcing afterward they had agreed to leave the matter to ruling-opposition party consultations in the steering committees of both houses. The ruling conservative party Monday proposed the 94-day extension of the session originally due to close this Wednesday in a bid to clear important bills.

The opposition camp strongly reacted the LDP initiative which they believe is linked with Prime minister Yasuhiro Nakasone's bid to win another term of office as LDP leader, a post which carries with it the premiership, according to political sources.

Nakasone, whose two-year term of office expires in December, appears eager to gain ground after producing achievements at the Diet, the sources said. Among major bills tabled before the Diet are ones designed to transform health insurance schemes and to establish an education reform panel.

#### ECONOMIC PLANNING HEAD URGES END TO PROTECTIONISM

OW181159 Tokyo KYODO in English 1131 GMT 18 May 84

[Text] Paris, May 18 KYODO -- Toshio Komoto, director general of Japan's Economic Planning Agency, Friday urged all countries to take resolute action to roll back all kinds of protectionist measures to put the free trading system on a firm footing and proposed preparations for starting a new round of multilateral trade negotiations.

Komoto, Japan's chief economic planner, made the statement on the second and last day of the ministerial meeting of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) in Paris. The Japanese call for the new trade round following the Tokyo round, due to end in 1987, was also made by Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe Thursday at the OECD meeting. Abe stressed the new round be started in 1986.

The common and biggest issue facing OECD's 24 member nations, Komoto said, is to ensure a sustained noninflationary growth and achieve a balanced expansion in world trade while suppressing protectionist trends. "It is beyond question that this will make an extremely great contribution to solving various economic difficulties facing non-OECD members, particularly their accumulated debt problems," he said. In this connection, he stressed the need to remove factors detrimental to sustained growth, including budget deficits and high interest rates. This remark was understood to be levelled at the United States which suffers from an annual budget deficit of some 200 billion dollars and rising interest rates. "It is essential for each country to achieve a sustained and stable economic growth, mainly through stepped up domestic demand," he added.

He also called for elimination of excessive government intervention in private economic activity, recovery of flexibility in the labor market, and adoption of other appropriate structural adjustment policies.

#### ECONOMIC REPORT SEES CAPITAL INVESTMENT RECOVERY

OW220057 Tokyo KYODO in English 0043 GMT 22 May 84

[Text] Tokyo, May 22 KYODO -- Japan's economy is on the path of steady recovery with private capital investment improving and personal consumption moderately advancing, a government monthly economic report said Tuesday. Toshio Komoto, director general of the Economic Planning Agency, submitted the report to a Cabinet meeting, showing a cautious view about the present state of overseas economies.

The report said the U.S. interest rates are increasing, triggered by a hike in early April of the U.S. official discount rate, and the unemployment rates in European countries are still high. It warned the economic recovery of Japan would be affected by the higher U.S. interest rates, pointing out that federal deficits have been expanding since the beginning of this year and the demand for money by private businesses is growing due to lively investment intention. Domestic private capital investment, which was described as "picking up" in the previous month's report, was declared as virtually "recovered" in the May economic report. The report said the investment by small and medium-sized businesses is also recovering.



'U.S. NUCLEAR WAR' PREPARATIONS CONDEMNED

SK210851 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2154 GMT 19 May 84

[NODONG SINMUN 20 May commentary: "Reckless Frenzy of Nuclear War"]

[Text] Relaxing tensions on the Korean peninsula and eliminating the cause of war in this region is the unanimous demand of our people and the peace-loving people of the world. Nevertheless, the United States, running counter to such a demand of the people, is leading the situation on the Korean peninsula to the brink of war by continuously dragging into South Korea various means of war, including nuclear weapons.

According to a recent issue of the British weekly THE OBSERVER, the U.S. Defense Department prepared a secret plan to deploy ground nuclear cruise missiles -- means of mass destruction -- and is hastening the preparations for deployment. This exposes the U.S. imperialists' criminal ambition to ignite the flames of a new nuclear war against our people and the Asian people by further strengthening South Korea as nuclear magazine in the Far East and a nuclear forward base. As is known, the ringleaders of the U.S. imperialists, openly raving that they will not eliminate the possibility of using nuclear weapons on the Korean peninsula, have deployed numerous nuclear weapons in South Korea.

At present, more than 1,000 nuclear weapons and many nuclear-delivery means, including F-16 fighter-bombers, are being deployed in South Korea. Not satisfied with this, they decided to deploy nuclear-capable B-52 strategic bombers, Pershing II missiles, and even neutron bombs in South Korea. The U.S. imperialists are undisguisedly staging nuclear war exercises in South Korea. Warships and planes equipped with nuclear weapons are constantly moving around in the air and seas in and around South Korea. If the U.S. imperialists have no intention of triggering a nuclear war in Korea, why are they running amok with the frenzy of nuclear war?

It is known to all that the unprecedentedly large-scale "Team Spirit-84" joint military exercise, which was held from February to mid-April this year, was a nuclear test war and a preliminary nuclear war to trigger a nuclear war in Korea. It is no accident that U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger, who visited South Korea recently, raved that there is no change in the U.S. policy to offer a nuclear umbrella to South Korea and that the United States will introduce up-to-date nuclear weapons into South Korea.

Because of the U.S. imperialists' criminal maneuvers, the dark shadows of nuclear war are being cast over the Korean peninsula and peace and security in this region are being gravely threatened. This arouses the deep concern and indignation of the peace-loving people in Asia and the world. All facts show that the U.S. imperialists are the ringleaders straining the situation on the Korean peninsula and are the nuclear warmongers.

COMMENTARY PLAYS ROK 'LETTER' TO U.S. COMMAND

SK220357 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0343 GMT 22 May 84

[Text] Pyongyang May 22 (KCNA) -- The puppet defence minister on May 19 sent a "letter" to the commander of the U.S. imperialist aggression forces occupying South Korea to betray once again his dastardly nature as a flunkeyist-traitor, according to a report of "Radio No 1" from Seoul.

In the "letter" he said the U.S. Forces present in South Korea have "greatly contributed to preserving peace" on the Korean peninsula and in Northeast Asia and was stupid enough to say he "felt particular pride" in the fact that the South Korean Army has established "companion relations" with the U.S. Army.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors who have occupied South Korea for nearly 40 years and are lording it over there are the inveterate enemy who unleashed a war against the North with the South Korean puppet army, a colonial mercenary army, as a bullet-shield and inflicted national disasters upon our people, and the very one who, seeking to perpetuate division, is opposing peace and keying up tensions in our country and other parts of Asia.

Nevertheless, the traitor wagged his tail, praising the aggressors, the heinous enemy, as the apostle of peace and babbling about "companions" and "pride". This is indeed a despicable subservient act of flunkeyist-traitors captained by Chon Tu-hwan who can not subsist even a single day without clinging to the coattails of their master.

#### SOVIET PAPER CITED ON TRIANGULAR ALLIANCE MOVES

SK211032 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1012 GMT 21 May 84

[Text] Pyongyang May 21 (KCNA) -- The May 16 issue of the Soviet paper SOTSIALISTI-CHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA under the headline "Dangerous Triangle" carried an article and cartoon denouncing the U.S. imperialists for making haste with the formation of a U.S.-Japan-South Korea triangular military alliance, according to a report.

Noting that recently the U.S. Administration has intensified the moves to knock into shape a Washington-Tokyo-Seoul triangular military alliance, the paper said: The United States is paying lip-service to its "readiness to promote the peaceful unification" of Korea, but, in actuality, strengthening its forces' occupation of South Korea and stepping up the plan to deploy medium-range nuclear missiles, cruise missiles and neutron weapons in South Korea. The Nakasone cabinet, tightly bound to the chariot of Washington, is playing an active part in hastening this militarization. Tokyo has already declared that in the event of "contingency" Japan would give combat aid to the U.S. Seventh Fleet and participate in the operations for "blocking" the most important international straits in the Far East.

#### NODONG SINMUN SCORES CHON'S EMERGENCY DUTY ORDER

SK211112 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0754 GMT 19 May 84

[NODONG SINMUN 19 May commentary: "The Dictatorial Maniac Cannot Escape Trial by the People"]

[Text] According to a report, the Chon Tu-hwan ring has issued an emergency duty order to the puppet police bureau of Seoul City for 5 days from the dawn of 16 May to 20 May to cope with students disturbances on the occasion of the fourth anniversary of the Kwangju popular uprising.

This is a violent and wicked challenge to the South Korean youths, students, and people who are calling for democratization of the campus and society.

This fascist step by the Chon Tu-hwan ring completely exposes the falseness and deceptiveness of the puppets' clamor about the withdrawal of the police from campuses, campus autonomy, the elimination of campus violence and the like. It also vividly shows that the rascals are precisely the fascist tyrants of the times and the enemies of the democracy who cannot live for a moment without bayonets and suppression. The current fascist step by the Chon Tu-hwan ring is an outrageous act of those who fear the people and is a last-ditch struggle to maintain at any cost the colonial fascist rule which is being driven more and more into a serious crisis with each passing day. The struggle of youths and students vigorously staged in universities in Seoul and throughout South Korea begun last March, rapidly intensified on the occasion of the 24th anniversary of the 19 April popular uprising and is expected to be further expanded on the occasion of the fourth anniversary of the heroic Kwangju popular uprising. Several hundred and several thousand students from many universities in Seoul and Kwangju have already turned out in the struggle. In addition, scores of antigovernment figures too recently issued an antigovernment statement calling for normal political activity and democratic freedom.

It is very natural that the South Korean youths, students, and people have turned out in the struggle on the occasion of the 4th anniversary of the Kwangju popular uprising. In May 1980 the Chon Tu-hwan ring, randomly massacred the patriotic Kwangju uprisers by mobilizing over 70,000 troops under the instigation of the U.S. imperialists, and, thus, committed the thrice-cursed crime of submerging the whole area of the city in a sea of blood. The unanimous feeling of the South Korean people is that they cannot tolerate the enemies without taking compensation 1,000 fold for the blood of the Kwangju victims who were mercilessly murdered by them. Since the Kwangju massacre, the Chon Tu-hwan ring has further reduced South Korea to an area where military fascist elements are rampant. For the South Korean youths, students, and people, today's life in which there is not an iota of freedom is tantamount to death, though they are alive.

Proceeding from the lesson of blood left by the Kwangju popular uprising, the South Korean people have advocated anti-U.S. independence. The Chon Tu-hwan ring has, however, begged for the occupation of South Korea by the U.S. imperialists and has gone so far as to plan to drive the same nation into the holocaust of nuclear war. Behind the signboard of a peaceful change of government, the puppets are not only employing the double-dealing tactics of repression, appeasement, and deception, but are also using tricks to realize their dream of permanent power.

Such being the situation, how can the South Korean youths, students, and people look at this miserable situation and sit idly? It is all too just and righteous that the South Korean youths, students, and people have today turned out in antigovernment struggle again. This notwithstanding, the puppet clique has placed the fully-armed riot police forces under an emergency duty order in a bid to suppress this patriotic struggle. This is an intolerable criminal act. However, no one can block the burning aspirations and fighting spirit of the South Korean youths, students, and people for independence and democratization of the society with bayonets or through suppression.

The current fascist step by Chon Tu-hwan ring has further revealed the true colors of the rascals as hangmen and butchers of the nation and will only result in expediting its isolation and destruction. This is proven by the struggle of the South Korean university students who rose up massively in defiance of the warlike atmosphere of terror on the very day the Chon Tu-hwan ring issued an emergency duty order. The Chon Tu-hwan ring must withdraw the brutal fascist step and immediately stop the suppression of the youths, students, and people.



Rally Marks Kwangju Uprising Anniversary

SK181546 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1529 GMT 18 May 84

[Excerpt] Pyongyang May 18 (KCNA) -- A Pyongyang mass meeting commemorating the 4th anniversary of the heroic Kwangju popular uprising was held this afternoon at the Pyongyang indoor stadium.

Placed on the platform of the meeting hall was a portrait of the great leader of our party and our people Comrade Kim Il-song.

Attending the meeting together with tens of thousands of working people, youth and students in the city were Comrade Yim Chun-chu, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and vice-president; Comrade Paek Hak-nim, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice-minister of People's Armed Forces; Comrade So Yun-sok, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and chief secretary of the Pyongyang Municipal Committee of the WPK; Comrade Hwang Chang-yop, secretary of the WPK Central Committee and vice-chairman of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland; Comrade Ho Chong-suk, secretary of the WPK Central Committee; Chong Sin-hyok, Presidium member of the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland and chairman of the Central Committee of the Chondoist Chongu Party; Yo Yon-ku, director of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland; Yom Kuk-yol, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Social Democratic Party; and others.

Comrade Hwang Chang-yop, secretary of the WPK Central Committee and vice-chairman of the CPRF, made a speech at the mass meeting.

Hwang Chang-yop Speech

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[Speech by Hwang Chang-yop, secretary of the WPK Central Committee and vice chairman of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland, at mass meeting held in Pyongyang 18 May to mark the fourth anniversary of the Kwangju people's uprising]

[Text] Under circumstances in which the anti-U.S., antifascist struggle is being fiercely waged in South Korea, we greet the significant fourth anniversary of the heroic Kwangju people's uprising. The Kwangju people's uprising that shocked the world in May 4 years ago was a righteous, antifascist, and democratic struggle in which people rose against the criminal maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges to restore the Yusin fascist rule, was a mass struggle in which the entire city was engulfed in the flames of resistance and in which all the citizens, becoming fighters, courageously struggled to achieve independence, democracy, and reunification, and was a heroic mass uprising in which the uprisers confronted the enemy's antirevolutionary violence through a mass struggle. [applause]

The Kwangju people's uprising was the eruption of the pent-up resentment of the South Korean people against the colonial, fascist rule by the U.S. imperialists and their stooges and was the expression of their burning desire for national sovereignty, for the democratization of society, and for the country's reunification. [applause]

As is known, following the elimination of the Yusin dictator, the South Korean people indignantly rose in the struggle to completely repeal the cursed Yusin dictatorial system and to build a new world free from fascism and division.

Running counter to the democratic advance movement of the South Korean people, however, the U.S. imperialists embarked on the road of having villain Chon Tu-hwan, boss of the Yusin remnants, restore the fascist Yusin system and took an atrocious, outrageous action of having him extensively promulgate an emergency martial law throughout South Korea on 17 May as a frantic deathbed reactionary offensive, incurring great resentment among the South Korean youths, students, and people and finally touching off a mass uprising in Kwangju. With the demonstrating struggle of Chonnan University students on 18 May as its inception, the Kwangju citizens dashed to the streets of resistance, shouting: "Lift the Emergency Martial Law!", "Repeal the Yusin System." "Chon Tu-hwan Must Resign!" [applause]

Winding through the blood-stained streets of resistance under the slogan: "Let us pay for blood with blood," the demonstrators assaulted the enemy's armories and powder magazines, armed themselves with weapons, organized a democratic fighting committee and a citizens' army, and participated in a mass, organized armed uprising. [applause]

The uprisers banished martial law army troops to the outskirts of the city through a fierce armed struggle, occupied the enemy's ruling agencies, such as the puppet provincial government building, the city government building, and police stations, completely seized the city, and organized a liberation army. [applause]

Under the worst of circumstances, in which the city was encircled in all directions and in which the supply of food and drinking water was cut off, the demonstrators defended Kwangju, the city of resistance, for 10 days by waging a do-or-die battle to the last. [applause]

Through this desperate struggle, the demonstrators destroyed fascist ruling agencies in over 70 donges and 452 vehicles and captured enough weapons and ammunition to equip two divisions. Hundreds of thousands of people of all walks of life in Kwangju and in areas around it, including workers, youths, students, peasants, intellectuals, merchants, religious figures, businessmen, and some education workers, participated in the heroic struggle. Even progressive students from Seoul and local areas joined the struggle and jointly struggled courageously. The flames of the struggle which were lit in Kwangju quickly spread to nearly all cities and counties in South Cholla Province and to the broad area of North Cholla Province.

In terms of its tenacious and fierce nature, the Kwangju people's uprising was, indeed, the largest armed mass uprising in the history of the liberation struggle of Oriental people in the modern age. [applause]

Confounded by the resolute advance movement of the Kwangju uprisers, the U.S. imperialists and the fascist Chon Tu-hwan ring conducted the most brutal, atrocious operations of homicide in history. The U.S. imperialists transferred over 70,000 men of the puppet army under its control, tanks, armored cars, heavy guns, and even missiles to puppet Chon Tu-hwan, ordered him to suppress the uprisers with an iron fist, and supported the puppets' homicide by mobilizing their aggressive forces and aircraft carriers.

Instigated by the U.S. imperialists and raving that killing 70 percent of the Kwangju citizens did not matter and that young rascals should be killed completely, traitor Chon Tu-hwan drove rascal paratroopers to the operations of mass slaughter after having them take hallucinogenic drugs.



Even using poisonous chemical weapons, the blood-thirsty beasts committed bestial, barbarous acts, indiscriminately shooting, stabbing, beating, burning, and burying alive the uprisers who had risen in the democratic struggle with a single desire for national salvation. They tore the limbs off a 4-year-old child, killed school girls after stripping them and cutting their breasts, and brutally killed an unborn child after cutting a pregnant woman in the belly to extricate it from her. [shouts]

The U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan ring barbarously killed over 5,000 people and injured over 14,000 people in Kwangju, submerging the entire city in a sea of blood and covering all the ravines of Mt. Mudung with bodies.

The barbarous mass homicide committed by the Chon Tu-hwan ring in Kwangju under the command of the U.S. imperialists was a most brutal, outrageous, and barbarous act of slaughtering its fellow countrymen, unprecedented in the history of mankind, and was the most harrowing act of a human butcher, far surpassing other notorious murderous devils in the world.

Although fascist jackal Chon Tu-hwan tried to erase the vestige of the crime he had committed in Kwangju by dispersing the graves of brutally murdered warriors around Mt. Mudung, the true aspect of the rascal's barbarous homicide will not be concealed, no matter what method he may use. The rascal's crime will incur greater resentment among the South Korean people; he will be unable to avoid the curse and denunciation of all people forever. Although the Kwangju people's uprising was suppressed by the oppressors, it made an immortal contribution to the history of the nation-saving struggle of the South Korean people and to the history of the liberation struggle of the oppressed people of the world. [applause]

At the Sixth WPK Congress in October 1980, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught: The Kwangju people's uprising, in which many people simultaneously rose and struggled courageously carrying arms, greatly shook the foundation of the fascist rule in South Korea and made the U.S. imperialists and the military fascist elements, their stooges, shudder with unease and fear.

The Kwangju people's uprising ushered in a period of a new change in the nation-saving struggle of the South Korean people. [applause]

With the Kwangju people's uprising as momentum, a fantasy about the U.S. imperialists has been destroyed in South Korea, and the anti-U.S. spirit of independence has increased. Through the Kwangju incident, the South Korean people have awakened nationally and clearly understood that the United States is by no means a friend but an aggressor and colonial ruler.

With the Kwangju people's uprising as a divide, the struggle of the South Korean people has entered a new stage of anti-U.S. struggle for independence. The Kwangju people's uprising added a proud chapter to the history of the liberation struggle of the oppressed people of the world. [applause]

The Kwangju people's uprising, in which the uprisers independently liberated and defended to the last the city of 800,000 through a mass armed uprising, endlessly shocked and greatly encouraged the oppressed people of the world who are struggling to achieve national independence and sovereignty.

Indeed, through their heroic and dedicated struggle, the valiant Kwangju warriors dealt serious blows to the fascist colonial rule by the U.S. imperialists and their stooges and fully demonstrated a burning, patriotic will to achieve freedom, democracy, and the country's reunification without fail by rising 100 times if they fall 100 times. [applause]

The heroic exploits performed by the Kwangju warriors will shine forever in the history of the nation-saving struggle of the South Korean people and will remain forever in the

Availing myself of this occasion commemorating the fourth anniversary of the Kwangju people's uprising and on behalf of all the workers of the northern half of the republic, I sincerely pay homage to the participants in the uprising who courageously struggled during the period of struggle to achieve national sovereignty, the democratization of society, and the country's reunification, and express deep condolence to the warriors who fell on the streets of resistance and to their bereaved families. [applause]

Comrades, although the enemy submerged the city of resistance in a sea of blood with bayonets, it failed to stop the struggle of the people to achieve sovereignty. The past 4 years since the heroic Kwangju people's uprising have been a proud period of struggle in which the flames of the anti-U.S. struggle for independence and of the anti-fascist struggle for democratization have burned much more fiercely. [applause]

Understanding from the lesson of the blood of the Kwangju people's uprising that, without freeing themselves from the U.S. imperialists' colonial control, they cannot achieve national sovereignty, the democratization of society, or the country's reunification, the South Korean youths, students, and people have embarked on the road of the anti-U.S. struggle by directing the brunt of their struggle toward the U.S. imperialists. This has been clearly attested to by the struggle to set fire at the American Cultural Center in Pusan, by the struggle to destroy the U.S. Stars and Stripes, and by the successive attacks on the U.S. imperialists' aggressive agencies, including the U.S. Embassy. In particular, the bomb attack on the Cultural Center in Taegu and the anti-U.S. demonstrations staged at universities in Seoul and local areas for over 2 months prior to Reagan's visit to South Korea last year were manifestations of the resolute resistance of the South Korean people, youths, and students against the U.S. imperialists' colonial rule. [applause]

Today, the South Korean people have daily raised their voices to oppose the U.S. imperialists' colonial rule, and students and social figures have vigorously recited slogans for the anti-U.S. struggle. This shows that the anti-U.S. struggle for independence has spread in South Korea as an uncontrollable trend.

Along with the anti-U.S. struggle for independence, the antifascist struggle for democratization has been stepped up in South Korea as a new trend. Since the Kwangju uprising, the antifascist struggle for democratization has been closely combined with the anti-U.S. struggle, steadily expanding and assuming a much fiercer and more organized nature. In particular, the antifascist struggle of the South Korean students for democratization has continued for 3 months this year. The struggle that the South Korean students launched in March this year by holding meetings, by scattering handbills, and by staging campus demonstrations under the slogans for ending coercive conscription and campus surveillance and for opposing the government-patronized press has developed into a struggle demanding the overthrow of the fascist, dictatorial regime and the democratization of campuses and society. The struggle of the South Korean students has spread to scores of universities in Seoul and local areas, including Seoul, Korea, Yonsei, Songgyungwan, and Sogang Universities in Seoul and Chonnam University in Kwangju. With the fourth anniversary of the Kwangju people's uprising as momentum, the struggle of the South Korean students has been intensified much more fiercely, sweeping all of South Korea and expanding and developing into a mass anti-U.S. antifascist struggle. [applause]

Availing myself of this occasion, I extend the support and encouragement of warm fraternity to the South Korean students and people who are struggling courageously to end the U.S. imperialists' colonial rule and to achieve national sovereignty, the democratization of society, and the country's reunification. [shouts]

Comrades, since the Kwangju popular uprising, youths, students, and people in South Korea have constantly struggled for independence, democracy, and reunification. Their ardent desire, however, has not yet been achieved. This is because the U.S. imperialists, who have occupied South Korea by force of arms and have acted as the colonial rulers there, have blocked the independent and democratic development of the South Korean society, and have desperately hindered our country's reunification bid to realize their aim of aggression.

Following the Kwangju incident, in a bid to maintain their colonial rule, the U.S. imperialists, established a military dictatorial system, which surpassed the Yusin fascist dictatorial system, by putting forward murderer Chon Tu-hwan. Also at that time they instigated the puppets to perpetrate fascism, babbling that democracy was not suited to South Korea.

Since then, the U.S. imperialists have again deployed the puppet army troops -- which are under their command -- in Kwangju, Pusan, Taegu, and many other cities and have inspired the puppet clique to fascism and suppression by providing even suppressive equipment to it.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring, which has established the stronghold of military fascist dictatorship on the bodies of fellow countrymen with the bayonets provided by the U.S. imperialists, has not only covered the entire land of South Korea with the most dense suppression nets but has also arrested, detained, and slaughtered all patriots, including the Kwangju popular uprisers, and has suppressed and persecuted innocent Kwangju citizens and people of all strata.

In particular, turning the spearhead of suppression even to campuses, the Chon Tu-hwan ring has not only suppressed the students' anti-U.S. and antifascist struggle with bayonets by deploying intelligence agents and the police force on campuses, but has also perpetrated the suppressive atrocity of expelling the progressive students from their schools through such suppressive methods as graduation quota system and professors' responsible guidance system.

The puppets have waged such a farce as to release arrested and detained students. This is, however, nothing but a deceptive drama. The puppets have brutally suppressed students participating in demonstrations, by mobilizing the combat police forces. Thus, they have perpetrated the fascist atrocity of arresting, expelling from schools, and punishing students en masse.

Not being satisfied with this, the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique has mobilized some 2,000 police troops from provinces -- who are the most vicious police troops -- and deployed them in Seoul and Kyonggi Province last April on 2 occasions in a bid to suppress the struggle of youths and students which is now sweeping Seoul. Thus, the Chon Tu-hwan ring has gone so far as to take such a suppressive step in a bid to suppress the students' struggle.

On the other hand, traitor Chon Tu-hwan has formed at each university a government-patronized suppressive organ called the committee for campus problems which is composed of the government-patronized professors of the university. Thus, traitor Chon Tu-hwan has strengthened his suppressive measures so that this committee can watch every move of the students and punish and expel the progressive ones from school at any time.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring has also frantically schemed to block the students' struggle by forming the so-called ad hoc committee for promoting campus autonomy, a government-patronized organization, in each university.

Because of the U.S. imperialists' and the puppet clique's fascist schemes, the suppressive rule of the people has become more vicious and the entire society has been turned into a fascist prison without bars in South Korea today.



The anti-republic racket, along with the fascist suppression, in South Korea is a hackneyed method that the South Korean puppets have perpetrated whenever they have been driven into a corner. Whenever an incident has occurred and confusion has been created in South Korea in the past, the South Korean puppets have kicked up anticommunist rackets and linked them with us.

Finding that their situation has become very difficult, the South Korean puppets today have more viciously than ever before waged anticommunist rackets.

Traitor Chon Tu-hwan has perpetrated all sorts of base and dirty schemes to link us with the Burma incident, which was a drama of his own making that he kicked up in a bid to extricate himself from the difficult situation. Today, he has gone so far as to bring it to the site of the North-South sports talks, held to form a single team, in an attempt to utilize it in his antirepublic propaganda. This is the last-ditch struggle of those who have been driven into a corner at home and abroad. It is also a dirty maneuver to divert elsewhere the attention of the South Korean youths and students who have turned out to the antigovernment struggle.

The U.S. imperialists' military fascist policy that has been further strengthened in South Korea today and their dirty anticommunist and antirepublic rackets perpetrated there through the South Korean puppets are a product of their sinister policy of aggression and war to hold on to South Korea as a military base for the execution of their Asian strategy. Proceeding from this aim, the U.S. imperialists have not only desperately hindered our country's reunification and have more tenaciously adhered to the schemes to fabricate two Koreas, but have also enforced their war policy in South Korea more unscrupulously than ever before.

Trying to seek the way out of their crisis at home and abroad in an adventurous policy of nuclear confrontation, the U.S. imperialists have openly declared the Korean peninsula in the Far East as a test site for a confrontation of force in the 1980's and, thus, have frantically schemed to provoke a nuclear war, using South Korea as a forward nuclear base.

The U.S. imperialists have not only already deployed more than 1,000 nuclear weapons, various types of nuclear delivery means, and numerous pieces of modern war equipment in South Korea, but have also placed under a mobilization posture some 40,000 U.S. force troops, almost 1 million puppet army troops, and the civilian armed forces of over 10 million.

Not being satisfied with this, the U.S. imperialists are planning to drag into South Korea even neutron weapons, Pershing II missiles, and cruise missiles which have been rejected and condemned throughout the world. Thus, they have schemed to provoke a nuclear war in Korea.

The U.S. imperialists have not only openly clamored that they would use nuclear weapons in case of an emergency in Korea, but have also systematically expanded and developed war exercises to put into practice their already-mapped-out nuclear war plan.

The "Team Spirit-84" joint military exercise, which was staged for 2 months, from 1 February to mid-April this year, was a war exercise, the largest-ever in history, which mobilized the huge number of more than 200,000 troops, aircraft carriers, naval fleets, strategic and tactical bombers and fighters, and missiles. Therefore, this war exercise was a preliminary war and nuclear test war to stage a preemptive attack against the northern half of the republic.

The graver aspect of the U.S. imperialists' new war-provocation maneuvers is that they are attempting to form a military bloc like NATO in Asia and to make Korea a site of international power confrontation and a site of a nuclear war. This is the plot of the tripartite military alliance among the United States, Japan, and South Korea.

With the active instigation of the U.S. imperialists, a joint operational plan has been established among the United States, Japan, and South Korea aimed at invading the northern half of the republic, joint military exercises are frequently staged, and even a sinister plot of setting up a tripartite allied army command is being devised.

Because of the U.S. imperialists' war maneuvers, which are becoming more conspicuous, the sinister omen of a new nuclear war is becoming more clear every minute in our country today, our people are facing the grave danger of a war, and peace in Asia and the world has encountered a grave challenge. With surging national rage, I resolutely condemn the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique, who trampled upon the noble aspirations for independence, democracy, and reunification raised aloft by the Kwangju uprisers and who have turned the whole land of the South into a whirlpool of fascism and a powder magazine of nuclear war. [applause; chanting of slogans]

Comrades, the way to realize the aspirations exclaimed with burning anxiety 4 years ago by the resisting brave fighters in the streets of resistance in Kwangju is to make South Korea independent and democratic. This historically sums up the 40 year-struggle of the South Korean people for national salvation, and it is the lesson of blood left by the Kwangju popular uprising. The South Korean people should liquidate the U.S. imperialists' colonial rule and regain national sovereignty by holding aloft the anti-U.S. banner for independence and valiantly waging the anti-U.S. struggle for national salvation. [applause]

The South Korean people should also crush the new war provocation maneuvers and maneuvers to form a tripartite military alliance, and check and frustrate the U.S. imperialists' maneuvers to make South Korea a nuclear base.

The antifascist struggle for democratization is part of the anti-U.S. struggle. The South Korean people should wage a more vigorous struggle to have vicious fascist laws and suppressive organizations abolished, to have the unjustly arrested and detained youths, students, and democratic figures released unconditionally, and to have their freedom of political activity secured, and by developing this into an anti-U.S. struggle, they should brilliantly realize the cause of making the South Korean society independent and democratic. [applause]

The most pressing, important and urgent problem today in the solution of the Korean question is to eliminate the threat of a war, to secure solid peace, and to open a breakthrough for national reunification. To reflect the demands of such a situation, the government of the republic recently proposed tripartite talks between us and the United States, allowing the South Korean authorities to participate in them, the signing of a peace agreement there between us and the United States and the adoption of a declaration of nonaggression between the North and South.

Our proposal for tripartite talks is the most realistic, reasonable, fair, and just proposal for the peaceful solution of the Korean question for the present. [applause] Therefore, the political and social circles of all the countries of the world who desire peace and peaceful reunification of Korea warmly support our proposal for tripartite talks and hope for an early realization of them.



Despite this, the United States and the South Korean authorities have not responded affirmatively to our proposal for tripartite talks. This clearly shows that the United States and the South Korean authorities are not interested in peace and the peaceful reunification of the Korean peninsula and that the peace and the reunification they rave about are deceptive slogans aimed at misleading opinions at home and abroad and are camouflage to shield their war maneuvers and policies.

All the compatriots abroad should be firmly united under the banner of national reunification and should actively wage a struggle to realize the tripartite talks which promise bright prospects of solid peace and the peaceful reunification of Korea. [applause]

Today, the people of the northern half of the republic are entrusted with the task of accelerating the cause of remodeling the whole society on the *chuche* idea and of accelerating the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland. All workers should deeply cherish the burning loyalty to the great leader and the glorious party center and vigorously wage the struggle to create the "speed of the eighties," holding aloft the banner of the three revolutions -- ideological, technological, and cultural -- and should effect an epochal turn to carry out the Second 7-Year Plan successfully and to attain the 10 major prospective targets of socialist economic construction. [applause]

All workers should wage a struggle with greater vigor and resolve, always maintaining mobilized and alert posture, to defend firmly the socialist fatherland and the gains of the revolution, and to solidify further our revolutionary base politically, economically, and militarily. There will always be victory and glory in the future of our people who march forward along the single road of *chuche*; upholding the great leader Comrade Kim Il-sung and firmly united around the glorious party center. [applause]

Let us all be firmly united around the party Central Committee headed by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-sung and carry on a vigorous struggle for the complete victory of socialism in the northern half of the republic, for the independent and peaceful national reunification, and for the ultimate perfection of the *chuche* cause. [applause; chanting of slogans]

#### Letter of Appeal

SK210157 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0900 GMT 18 May 84

[Letter of appeal to the South Korean people read by Comrade Kim Won at mass meeting held in Pyongyang on 18 May to mark the fourth anniversary of the Kwangju uprising -- recorded]

[Text] South Korean fellow countrymen, brothers, sisters, and courageous Kwangju students and citizens: Four years have passed since the heroic Kwangju people's uprising that added a proud chapter to the history of anti-imperialist, antifascist struggle of the South Korean people to achieve democracy. Excitedly recalling the days of the Kwangju people's uprising that we vividly remember and that shook the entire national territory, we send this letter of appeal to you South Korean people with a single desire for ending the U.S. imperialists' colonial rule in South Korea and for expediting the fatherland's independent and peaceful reunification at the earliest possible date.

The Kwangju people's uprising, in which the uprisers -- confronting large numbers of heavily armed regular army troops -- defended the city to the last with their blood for 10 days, was a heroic armed uprising that demonstrated the burning, indomitable fighting will of the 80,000 Kwangju citizens to save the country, to bury fascism, and to achieve democracy.

The uprising was a heroic, patriotic event that dealt great blows to the U.S. imperialists' colonial rule and unfolded a new stage in the anti-imperialist, antidemocratization struggle [as heard] and was a righteous antifascist struggle for democracy that added a most brilliant chapter to the history of the liberation movement of Oriental people in the modern age.

The unyielding struggle of the warriors in defying the bayonets and tanks of martial law army troops with slogans of "Lift the emergency martial law!", "Repeal the Yusin system!", and "Chop up Chon Tu-hwan!" demonstrated the burning desire and strong will of the South Korean people for democracy and reunification. How did the Chon Tu-hwan ring answer the heroic Kwangju struggle that embellished the history of the people? It answered this struggle with a homicidal order that killing 70 percent of the Kwangju citizens would not matter, and with the mass massacre operations of indiscriminately shooting, stabbing, and crushing the uprisers by mobilizing over 70,000 puppet army troops, tanks, aircraft, and missiles.

Because of the murderous devils' bestial, barbarous homicide, the streets of Kwangju were stained by the blood of patriots, and the ravines of Mt. Mudung were covered by the bodies of warriors. How many of your beloved sons and daughters fell on the crossroads of Chumnam, (Chungnam), and (Sanggang) streets while shouting for democracy and reunification? How many of our blood relatives were thrown in the Kwangju and Yongsan Rivers?

Indeed, the atrocities committed by the murderous devil Chon Tu-hwan in Kwangju were an unprecedentedly barbarous act of slaughtering his fellow countrymen and was a felonious, outrageous act of butchering the people, surpassing the bestial and homicidal nature of all the fascist tyrants of the world.

Because of the brutal, homicidal mania of the fascist jackals, the desire of the Kwangju people has not been fulfilled. However, their cause was not futile. The Kwangju people's uprising ascertained a precious truth that the ringleaders who had trampled underfoot the desire of the South Korean people for independence, democracy, and reunification were the U.S. imperialists and that, without ending the U.S. imperialists' colonial rule, the democratization of South Korean society or the country's reunification cannot be achieved. The ringleaders who submerged Kwangju in a sea of blood and who converted all of South Korea into a boisterous arena of fascism and into a living hell were the U.S. imperialists. It was the U.S. imperialists who helped Chong Tu-hwan, the murderous devil that you curse, ascend to the seat of power and who established a most heinous, outrageous military dictatorial system. It was the U.S. imperialists who degraded the South Korean people by saying that democracy is not suitable for them and forced them to abandon national sovereignty.

Under the command of the U.S. imperialists, many patriots, democrats, progressive students, intellectuals, and religious figures were imprisoned, tried, and executed.

While accelerating the conspiratorial maneuvers to form a tripartite U.S.-Japan-South Korea military alliance and wickedly trying to deploy notorious neutron bombs in South Korea, the U.S. imperialists are frantically running amok to provoke a criminal nuclear war in Korea.

The Chon Tu-hwan clique is a group of dirty stooges of the United States and Japan and of traitors who are engaging in fascism, war, nation-selling and division, and is a ring of killers who have turned all of South Korea into a bloody living hell. Because of these nation-selling traitors, South Korea has been degraded into a colonial, military base for the U.S. imperialists, and the South Korean people have been continuously forced to suffer the disasters of subjugation, war, and national division, unable to free themselves from the iron shackles of colony and militarist fascism.

With surging resentment, we bitterly denounce the intolerable crime committed desperately by the U.S. imperialists and fascist Chon Tu-hwan clique, a group of their stooges, in Kwangju to slaughter our fellow countrymen en masse and to impose the disasters of a nuclear war on our fatherland.

South Korean fellow countrymen, brothers, sisters, and Kwangju citizens: the souls of the warriors who fell on the blood-stained streets of May shouting for independence, democracy, and reunification, are urgently calling you to the anti-U.S., antifascist struggle. You should not forget the precious lesson you have drawn from a sea of blood in Kwangju and should resolutely struggle until the day of victory holding aloft the torch of national salvation that the warriors held.

The anti-U.S. road toward independence is a way to achieve freedom, democracy, and reunification, your long-cherished desire, and the prosperity of people. Upholding the anti-U.S. banner of independence, you should unanimously rise to achieve the cause of withdrawing the U.S. aggressive forces and of ending their colonial rule. Resolutely smash the U.S. maneuvers to provoke a new war and to convert South Korea into a nuclear base. Decisively check and thwart the Japanese militarists' attempt for reinvasion and the maneuvers to form a tripartite U.S.-Japan-South Korea military alliance.

Ending the present fascist military role in South Korea is part of the anti-U.S. struggle for independence and an essential requirement for freedom and democracy. Deal a historic, crushing iron hammer to Chon Tu-hwan's fascist, military, and dictatorial system running counter to the desire of the people, strangling democracy, and opposing reunification. Vigorously wage a mass struggle to repeal all fascist evil laws, to dismantle tyrannical agencies, to achieve the democratization of society, and to unconditionally and immediately release democrats and patriots who have been illegally arrested and imprisoned.

Reunifying the divided fatherland is the supreme task of the people and the ardent desire of all the Korean people. Rise as one in the pannational cause of implementing the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the sun of the people. There is no other way than to hold a tripartite meeting to solve the current Korean question peacefully. All fellow countrymen who oppose and love peace should support the proposal for the tripartite talks.

South Korean workers and peasants: Just as you did in the days of the Kwangju people's uprising, you should turn all of South Korea into a melting pot of struggle by resolutely joining the struggle of students who are fighting on campus and streets shedding blood. Vigorously demonstrate the might of unity and fighting power in the sacred nation-saving struggle against the U.S. imperialists and the treacherous Chon Tu-hwan clique, a group of their stooges.

South Korean youths and students: You are the pioneers of the contemporary era who are burning with the sense of justice and patriotism and the flag-bearers in the anti-U.S., antifascist struggle for national salvation. Holding aloft the anti-U.S. and antifascist banner of independence and democratization, struggle continuously and tenaciously by expanding your fighting ranks and by rejecting the enemy's maneuvers for tyranny and pacification.

South Korean people of all walks of life: You should vigorously wage a mass nation-saving struggle everywhere by positively joining the anti-U.S., antifascist struggle of workers, peasants, and students for independence and national salvation.



Officers and men of the South Korean Armed Forces: You should not become U.S. imperialists' mercenaries who kill the South Korean people and should refuse to be mobilized in the criminal operations of slaughtering your fellow countrymen, like the bloody homicide operations in Kwangju and suppressing the people. If you do not want to commit crimes against the fatherland and the people, you should oppose the war policy of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges and should turn to side with your fighting brothers.

When all the South Korean people firmly unite and wage the anti-U.S. struggle for independence and antifascist struggle for democratization, independence, democracy, and reunification, which the Kwangju warrior's hoped for 4 years ago, they will surely dawn. Victory will be for the South Korean people who are struggling with confidence in victory and with an indomitable fighting will. [applause, shouts]

#### NODONG SINMUN Commentary

SK211242 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2152 GMT 20 May 84

[NODONG SINMUN 21 May commentary: "Barbarous Repression Which Resembles the Fascist Atrocity of 4 Years Ago"]

[Text] The Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique's suppression of the South Korean students who call for democracy on the campus and in society is growing more severe with each passing day. As has been reported, on 18 May alone, the fascist clique arrested some 800 students who rose up in demonstrations, in Seoul, thus committing a crime. It put some 150,000 policemen throughout South Korea on an alert posture and blocked major facilities and streets by mobilizing 20,000 combat police in Seoul, who running amok repressed pedestrians by checking and searching them.

The Chon Tu-hwan clique's atrocious repression of students is an intolerable reactionary offensive by the South Korean students and is a barbarous political terrorism. At present, all people at home and abroad and fair public opinion of the world sternly denounce and condemn the Chon Tu-hwan clique's vicious repression and atrocity, branding them as a most violent act infringing upon freedom and democracy and as a most severe treason against the people's aspirations.

The South Korean students have risen in fierce antigovernment struggle on the occasion of the fourth anniversary of the heroic Kwangju popular uprising, calling for the overthrow of the fascist dictatorship and for democracy on the campus and in society. This is by all means just.

In May 4 years ago, the Chon Tu-hwan clique massacred the just uprisers in Kwangju, wielding bayonets and guns given by the U.S. imperialists, and built a stronghold of military fascist dictatorship on the bodies of fellow countymen. It reduced the whole land of the South to a bloody living hell and intensified suppression of people from all walks of life. The Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique, in particular, directed the spearhead of suppression at the campuses and strengthened repression by the gun and bayonet. It expelled the progressive students en masse from schools by mobilizing conspiratorial techniques such as the graduation quota, the professors' responsible guidance system, and so forth, thus committing crimes. Recently, the rascals worked out a government-patronized repressive organization called the campus measures committee comprising government-patronized professors on the pretext of campus autonomy, and are watching, seizing, and controlling every student movement. They are frantically maneuvering to block the student struggle by the Committee for Promotion of Campus Autonomy, which is being organized in each university, a government-patronized organization.

It is a vital demand of the South Korean students and people that democracy of society be achieved by ending the fascist rule in South Korea. Therefore, the South Korean youths and students have risen resolutely in the antifascist resistance struggle for democracy by shouting loudly for the overthrow of the dictatorship even amid the cruel fascist repression by the hangmen.

The struggle of the South Korean youths and students is a just struggle for freedom and democracy and is a patriotic struggle against nation-selling and division and for national dignity and reunification. Nevertheless, the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique is repeating the most atrocious fascist frenzy committed in Kwangju in May 4 years ago. This clearly shows that the rascals are peerless fascist tyrants and the enemies of democracy who cannot live even a moment without suppression by bayonets and guns. This also exposes the remarks of the Chon Tu-hwan clique about elimination of violence, campus autonomy, and so forth while raving as if it would present freedom as deceptive and empty remarks.

The Chon Tu-hwan clique's idea that it can maintain the fascist dictatorship and attain its ambition for long-term power by suppressing the people with bayonets and guns is foolish. The South Korean students and people will never yield to any suppression. The South Korean students who waged persistent struggle for independence, democracy, and reunification will not stop their anti-U.S. struggle for independence and their antifascist struggle for democracy, which they had already begun, until their demands and aspirations are achieved. They will staunchly continue to fight by rejecting any repression by the fascist clique. The puppet clique's barbarous repression will bring nothing but the expedition of its own downfall. The Chon Tu-hwan clique should immediately release the students who were illegally arrested, should abolish all fascist steps, and should immediately stop repressing the students and people.

#### University Presidents Meet

SK220403 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0347 GMT 22 May 84

[Text] Pyongyang May 22 (KCNA) -- The South Korean military fascist clique on May 21 called together university presidents in Seoul and held a "meeting for emergency measures" in connection with the recent campus situation, revealing their attempt to more harshly suppress the students who rose in the anti-"government" struggle, according to a radio report from Seoul.

Through the "joint statement" adopted at the "meeting" the fascist clique insulted students' righteous anti-"government," anti-fascist struggle for democracy as "excessive action" and "action against university," and threatened that they would "severely punish students according to school regulations."

The Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique, far from lending an ear to their earnest cries, try to block the righteous action of students by threat and blackmail and intensified suppression.

#### CHONGNYON MEETING HELD ON KWANGJU ANNIVERSARY

SK211029 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1004 GMT 21 May 84

[Text] Tokyo May 19 (KNS-KCNA) -- A central meeting of Koreans in Japan denouncing the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique for their fascist crackdown upon South Korean people was held in Tokyo on May 18 on the occasion of the fourth anniversary of the Kwangju popular uprising.

The meeting was addressed by Yi Chin-kyu, first vice-chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean residents in Japan (Chongnyon).



Noting that the U.S. imperialists instigated the Chon Tu-hwan military blackguards to slaughter Kwangju citizens by the most cruel method in history, he vehemently denounced with surging national indignation the U.S. imperialists, the chieftain of the massacre of Kwangju citizens, and the military gangsters.

He pointed out that while persistently opposing the proposal for tripartite talks which has been unanimously supported by the entire Korean people and the peaceloving people the world over, the U.S. imperialists and the puppet clique are hastening the formation of a U.S.-Japan-South Korea triangular military alliance and running amuck in the manoeuvres for the provocation of a nuclear war in Korea.

He strongly held that the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique should immediately stop their new war provocation manoeuvres and respond without delay to the DPRK proposal for tripartite talks.

The Japanese authorities must rectify their hostile policy against the DPRK and promptly stop encouraging the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique in its treacherous criminal acts, he stressed.

The meeting also heard speeches by Yoshinori Yasui, chairman of the Special Committee for Measures on Korean Affairs of the Japan Socialist party, Kimio Okubo, director of the General Affairs Department of the General Council of Trade Unions of Japan (Sohyo), Hiroshi Wakabayashi, general secretary of the Japan Committee for Supporting the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea, and Kimio Tsuno, vice-chairman of the Japanese Socialist Youth Union.

Denouncing the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique for continuing to commit such thrice-cursed suppression and murder and done in Kwangju in South Korea, they stressed that they would struggle in the future, too, hand in hand with the Korean people.

Indignation speeches were made at the meeting by representatives of Chongnyon functionaries and Korean youth and students, women and traders and industrialists in Japan.

After the meeting the attendants advanced into the main streets of Tokyo and paraded shouting slogans denouncing the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique's crimes.

#### ARREST OF JAPAN-RESIDENT KOREAN BY SOUTH SCORED

SK172217 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2203 GMT 17 May 84

[Text] Pyongyang May 18 (KCNA) -- The Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique arrested So Song-su, a Japan-born Korean youth, on October 19 last year and detained him at the "security command" of the puppet army on the faked-up charge of infiltrating into South Korea and seeking "social confusion" and "division of public opinion" and brutally persecuted him and in the end sentenced him to life imprisonment through a murderous trial by branding him as the "prime mover of a spying case," according to MINJOK SIBO, an overseas Koreans' newspaper under the influence of the "ROK Residents Association in Japan" ("Mindan").

Such fascist outrage of the military hooligans is aimed at creating a terror-ridden atmosphere among the Japan-born Korean residents and thereby blocking the daily mounting anti-fascist struggle for democracy.

In connection with this severe sentence upon the youth, the "Society of Families and Overseas Compatriots for Rescuing Japan-Resident Korean Political Prisoners in South Korea" and the "National Council for Societies for Rescuing Japan-Resident Korean Political Prisoners in South Korea" recently called a press conference in Tokyo and published a protest statement.

ARMY OFFICERS MEETING, MARINE MOBILIZATION HIT

SK180421 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0359 GMT 18 May 84

[Text] Pyongyang May 18 (KCNA) -- The South Korean military fascist clique called "a meeting of leading officers of all the Army" on May 15 and instructed them to intensify "commando training" and other military exercises, crying that the "troops should be ever ready" and "combat capacity should be built up," according to a radio report from Seoul.

Earlier, the fascist clique mobilized a unit of the puppet marines in a military rehearsal called "exhibition exercise of firing at tanks," noisily whipping up war fever.

Getting more frantic in new war preparations against the North on the instructions of the U.S. imperialists, the puppet Chon Tu-hwan discloses his true colour as a traitor and warmaniac seeking his way out in opposing the independent and peaceful reunification of the country and increasing tension.

SOUTH'S DISSIDENTS FORM NEW POLITICAL GROUP

SK182221 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2204 GMT 18 May 84

[Text] Pyongyang May 19 (KCNA) -- A group of political dissidents led by Kim Yong-sam, president of the purged New Democratic Party of South Korea, announced the formation of "The Committee To Push for Democratization" on May 18, according to an AFP report from Seoul.

"We have decided to inaugurate the committee in order to struggle for the establishment of a democratic government chosen by the people and to liquidate military dictatorship," they declared in a manifesto at a press conference. The manifesto challenged the legitimacy of the present "government" of traitor Chon Tu-hwan, broadly referring to his rise to "power" through "martial law" and the suppression of a popular uprising in Kwangju which erupted four years ago.

It also called for the elimination of all undemocratic political and electoral systems now in force, and demanded the military to stay away from politics. It also called for political freedom for opposition politicians still banned from playing politics and demanded that Kim Tae-chung now on exile in the United States be allowed to return home.

Kim Yong-sam Comments

SK220412 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0352 GMT 22 May 84

[Text] Pyongyang May 22 (KCNA) -- Kim Yong-sam, president of the defunct South Korean New Democratic Party, marking the anniversary of his hunger strike one year ago, held a press conference on May 21 and called for intensifying the struggle for democracy, according to a REUTER report from Seoul.

Saying "the time has come for us to cast off our fear, open our gagged mouths and call forth a storm of speech," he noted that "fear of the strength of the people on the part of the 'government' was the best way to prevent dictatorship and bring about democracy." He praised anti-"government" demonstrations by students as "courageous" and also repeated his demands for the release of the illegally jailed dissidents, the lifting of political bans and for a free press and direct presidential elections. Denouncing the Chon Tu-hwan "regime" as an "oppressive regime which rules by deception and violence," he described as window-dressing measures taken by the "government" since his hunger strike.

#### SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY ACCORD SIGNED WITH USSR

SK212239 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2213 GMT 21 May 84

[Text] Pyongyang May 22 (KCNA) -- A protocol of the 17th meeting of the Permanent Subcommittee for Scientific and Technological Cooperation of the Inter-governmental Economic and Scientific-Technological Consultative Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics was signed in Pyongyang on May 21. Present at the signing ceremony on our side were Yi Kon-sik, vice-chairman of the state commission of science and technology, and personages concerned and on the opposite side were the members of the Soviet delegation of scientific and technological cooperation headed by M.G. Kruglov, vice-chairman of the Soviet State Committee for Science and Technology, and O.V. Okonishnikov, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Soviet Embassy in Pyongyang. The protocol was signed by Vice-Chairman Yi Kon-sik and Vice-Chairman M.G. Kruglov.

#### MEETING WELCOMES LENIN YOUTH DELEGATION

SK220836 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0759 GMT 22 May 84

[Text] Pyongyang May 22 (KCNA) -- A meeting of young people of the Pyongyang Textile Combine welcoming the delegation of the Lenin Young Communist League of the Soviet Union was held on May 21. Invited there were the members of the delegation headed by D.A. Okhromi, secretary of the Central Committee of the league, and an official of the Soviet Embassy in Pyongyang. Present there were functionaries of the League of Socialist Working Youth and members of the LSWY organisation of the combine. Speeches were made and banners were exchanged at the meeting. Prior to the meeting, the guests went round the combine.

#### WPK GROUP RETURNS FROM SOCIALIST SPORTS SESSION

SK182235 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2217 GMT 18 May 84

[Text] Pyongyang May 19 (KCNA) -- The delegation of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by Kim Si-hak, director of a department of its Central Committee, flew back home yesterday after attending a working-level meeting of the directors in charge of sports of the Central Committees of the communist and workers' parties of socialist countries held in the Soviet Union. It was met at the airport by Hyon Chun-kuk, first vice-director of a department of the WPK Central Committee, and O.V. Okonishnikov, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Soviet Embassy in Pyongyang.

#### CHONGNYON CHAIRMAN MEETS WITH SOVIET AMBASSADOR

SK131118 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0840 GMT 13 May 84

[Text] Tokyo May 12 (KNS-KCNA) -- Han Tok-su, chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon) on May 11 met Soviet Ambassador to Japan Vladimir Pavlov and his embassy officials who called at Choson University in Tokyo.



Chairman Han Tok-su had a conversation with the ambassador. The ambassador said that the Soviet people would enthusiastically welcome the official goodwill visit of the great leader of the Korean people President Kim Il-song to the Soviet Union expected in the second half of May.

Expressing thanks to the Soviet ambassador for his visit to Choson University, Chairman Han Tok-su welcomed the guests. He explained that able personnel are growing at the university which was founded and has developed under the deep love and care of the great leader to contribute to the cause of national reunification and the development and prosperity of the socialist homeland.

The conversation took place in a friendly atmosphere. Chairman Han Tok-su arranged a luncheon for the guests. After appreciating an art performance given by students of Choson University, the guests saw its facilities.

#### NODONG SINMUN CARRIES ZHAO ZIYANG CONGRESS REPORT

SK181611 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1558 GMT 18 May 84

[Text] Pyongyang May 18 (KCNA) -- NODONG SINMUN today carries a KCNA report from Beijing on the report of Premier Zhao Ziyang on the work of the government on May 15 at the Second Session of the Sixth National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China.

The KCNA report quotes Premier Zhao Ziyang as saying in support of the Korean People's cause of national reunification: We are on intimate terms of friendship relations with Korea, a fraternal neighbour, respecting and supporting each other and are strengthening cooperation and achieving a constant, new development through mutual visits of the leaders of the two countries.

We support the proposition of the Korean Government for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea and support the must demand of the Korean people for the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from South Korea.

We hope that the parties concerned will turn the Armistice Agreement on Korea into a peace agreement through negotiations. We are in favor of tripartite talks between the North and South of Korea and the United States at an early date.

In particular, the KCNA report says: Underlining the economic reform and its significance, Premier Zhao Ziyang in his report pointed out that effective participation by workers and staff in the democratic management of the enterprises should be ensured and their role as masters should be given play.

Premier Zhao Ziyang said that the efforts to oppose cultural contamination are an indispensable factor in building socialist culture and morality and constitute one of China's fundamental tasks for a long time to come.

Reiterating China's policy towards the Taiwan question, he said: The concept of "one country, two systems to be put into practice after the country's reunification" takes into account the fundamental interests of the state and the nation as well as historical experience and the present state of affairs in Taiwan. These proposals and ideas are sincere and reasonable.

In reference to the problem of resumption of China's exercise of sovereignty over Hong Kong, he said that China will adopt a series of special policies towards Hong Kong upon the resumption of its exercise of sovereignty over Hong Kong.

Safeguarding world peace is the primary objective of China's foreign policy, Premier Zhao Ziyang said. He said China opposes arms race, notably nuclear arms race, demands an overall and complete abolition of nuclear weapons, chemical and biological weapons, space weapons and sharp reduction of quantities of conventional armed forces.

He remarked that if all countries in the world adhere to the five principles of peaceful coexistence in their mutual relations, the international situation can be stabilized and world peace defended.

#### PRC VICE PREMIER MEETS CHEMICAL INDUSTRY GROUP

SK190809 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0804 GMT 19 May 84

[Text] Beijing May 18 (KCNA) -- Comrade Wan Li, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and vice-premier of the State Council, met on May 17 the Korean delegation of chemical industry headed by Maeng Tae-ho, minister of chemical industry, on a visit to China at the Great Hall of the People in Beijing.

Present there were Qin Zhongda, minister of chemical industry of China, and Kim Chang-Kyu, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Korean Embassy in Beijing. The talk proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

#### UPPER VOLTESE DEFENSE DELEGATION PAYS VISIT

SK181555 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1546 GMT 18 May 84

[Text] Pyongyang May 18 (KCNA) -- A military delegation of the Government of the Republic of Upper Volta headed by His Excellency Jean-Baptiste Boukary Lingani, member of the National Revolutionary Council of the Republic of Upper Volta, chief of the High Command of the National Armed Forces and minister of national defence and veterans, arrived in Pyongyang today by air for a visit to our country.

A large crowd of working people in the city and People's Army soldiers warmly welcomed the guests at the airport. The delegation was met at the airport by Comrade O Kuk-yol, chief of General Staff of the Korean People's Army, Lt. General Pak Chung-kuk, Maj. General Yi Hong-sun and other generals of the KPA, and Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Kim Yong-sop. Military attaches of foreign embassies in Pyongyang were also present.

A welcome function took place at the airport.

Meets With O Kuk-yol

SK182231 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2209 GMT 18 May 84

[Text] Pyongyang May 19 (KCNA) -- Comrade O Kuk-yol, chief of the General Staff of the Korean People's Army, on May 18 met and had a friendly talk with the government military delegation of Upper Volta headed by His Excellency Jean-Baptiste Boukary Lingani, member of the National Revolutionary Council, chief of the High Command of the National Armed Forces and minister of national defence and veterans, when the latter paid a courtesy call on him. Present on the occasion were KPR Lt. General Pak Chung-kuk and Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Kim Yong-sop.

#### Military Delegations' Talks

SK182233 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2214 GMT 18 May 84

[Text] Pyongyang May 19 (KCNA) -- Talks were held between government military delegations of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Republic of Upper Volta in Pyongyang May 18.

Present at the talks on our side were Comrade O Kuk-yol, chief of General Staff of the Korean People's Army, Lt. General Pak Chung-kuk and Maj. General Yi Hong-sun of the Korean People's Army, and Kim Yong-sop, vice-minister of foreign affairs. Attending on the opposite side were head of the government military delegation of the Republic of Upper Volta His Excellency Jean-Baptiste Boukary Lingani, member of the National Revolutionary Council, chief of the High Command of the National Armed Forces and minister of national defence and veterans, and member of the delegation Tiba Ouedraogo, member of the National Revolutionary Council.

The talks took place in a friendly atmosphere.

#### O Kuk-yol Addresses Banquet

SK190430 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0352 GMT 19 May 84

[Text] Pyongyang May 19 (KCNA) -- The Ministry of People's Armed Forces arranged a party at the Oknyu restaurant last evening for the visiting government military delegation of Upper Volta headed by Jean-Baptiste Boukary Lingani, member of the National Revolutionary Council, chief of the High Command of the National Armed Forces and minister of national defence and veterans.

Comrade O Kuk-yol, chief of the General Staff of the Korean People's Army, spoke first at the party. Noting that the friendly and cooperative relations between Korea and Upper Volta are developing favorably day by day in conformity with the common interests and the idea of non-alignment, he said the significant meeting between Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of our people, and His Excellency Respected President Thomas Sankara in March last year was an important event in strengthening and developing to a new, higher stage the friendship and unity and cooperative relations between the two peoples forged in the common struggle for independence against imperialism.

The Upper Voltese people, he said, are fighting to build an independent and prosperous new society against foreign domination and interference.

In external relations, the Upper Voltese Government is struggling against imperialism, colonialism and racism and for the complete liberation of Africa and establishment of a new international economic order, holding fast to the principle of anti-imperialism, independence and non-alignment, he noted, and said:

Our people and People's Army soldiers sincerely rejoice at all the successes made by the Upper Voltese people in the building of an independent, new life and express firm solidarity with their cause.

Jean-Baptiste Boukary Lingani spoke next. He said he had the honor of conveying friendly feelings and regards of President Thomas Sankara and the National Revolutionary Council, government and people of the Republic of Upper Volta to the great leader President Kim Il-song and to the Korean people.

We know well how the Korean people under the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il-song and Comrade Kim Chong-il are fighting against the U.S. imperialists, their stooges the South Korean puppet clique and the Japanese reactionaries with immense courage and determination, he said.

He expressed the belief that the Korean people under the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il would certainly win greater victory on the road indicated by the Chuche idea.

He declared: We firmly support your policy for reunifying the country peacefully. We assure you that the entire Upper Voltese people always stand on your side.



The National Revolutionary Council and revolutionary government of the Republic of Upper Volta and President Thomas Sankara always firmly stand on your side.

The attendants raised glasses to the good health and long life of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the good health and long life of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il and the good health and long life of His Excellency Respected President Thomas Sankara.

Received by Pak Song-chol

SK212229 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2205 GMT 21 May 84

[Text] Pyongyang May 22 (KCNA) -- Vice-President Pak Song-chol on May 21 met and had a friendly talk with the government military delegation of Upper Volta headed by His Excellency Jean-Baptiste Boukary Lingani, member of the National Revolutionary Council, chief of the High Command of the National Armed Forces and minister of national defence and old combatants of Upper Volta.

Present there was Pak Chung-kuk, lieutenant general of the Korean People's Army.

CAMEROONIAN NATIONAL DAY CELEBRATION MARKED

Kim Il-song Sends Message

SK191530 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1520 GMT 19 May 84

[Text] Pyongyang May 19 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, sent a message of greetings on May 18 to Paul Biya, president of the Republic of Cameroon, on the occasion of the 12th anniversary of the National Day of Cameroon. The message reads:

I, on behalf of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Korean people and on my own, extend warm congratulations to Your Excellency and the government and people of Cameroon on the occasion of the 12th anniversary of the National Day of the Republic of Cameroon.

We heartily rejoice over big successes made by your people in the worthwhile struggle for the building a new life over the past 12 years. Believing that the friendly relations between our two countries will continue to develop favorably, I take this opportunity to wish you greater success in your work for the prosperity of the country.

Kim Yong-nam Greets Counterpart

SK200852 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0843 GMT 20 May 84

[Text] Pyongyang May 20 (KCNA) -- Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam sent a message of greetings to Felix Tonye Mbog, minister for foreign affairs of the Republic of Cameroon, on the occasion of the national holiday of the Cameroonian people.

The message expressed the belief that the relations of friendship and cooperation between Korea and Cameroon would grow stronger and develop in the interests of the two peoples on the basis of the idea of independence, friendship and peace.

NODONG SINMUN Article

SK200933 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0924 GMT 20 May 84

[Text] Pyongyang May 20 (KCNA) -- Papers today dedicate articles to the 12th anniversary of the national holiday of Cameroon. The author of a NODONG SINMUN article says:

The Cameroonian people have achieved successes in the struggle for national unity and for the building of a new life.

Nation-wide elections of the president took place in Cameroon in mid-January this year and Paul Biya was elected president of Cameroon.

Speaking at the inaugural ceremony President Paul Biya called on the people to heighten vigilance against the scheme of the reactionaries and defend the precious gains of the revolution. Referring to the foreign policy, he said that the Cameroonian Government would continue to pursue the policy of non-alignment and friendship and peaceful cooperation with other countries.

The Cameroonian Government is taking progressive steps to solve the economic question. We believe that the Cameroonian people will make greater success in the future in the building of the national economy.

#### KANG SOK-SONG, DELEGATION BEGIN VISIT TO ITALY

##### Meets Craxi

SK200912 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0900 GMT 20 May 84

[Text] Pyongyang May 20 (KCNA) -- Bettino Craxi, general secretary of the Italian Socialist Party and prime minister, on May 12 met the delegation of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by Kang Sok-song, member of the WPK Central Committee and director of the party history institute, which had attended the 43rd Congress of the Italian Socialist Party.

The head of the delegation conveyed cordial regards of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to the general secretary. The general secretary expressed deep thanks for this and asked the head of the delegation to convey his wholehearted greetings to the great leader.

We will strive to develop the relations between Italy and Korea, he said.

##### Talks with Berlinguer

SK200909 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0858 GMT 20 May 84

[Text] Pyongyang May 20 (KCNA) -- Enrico Berlinguer, general secretary of the Italian Communist Party, on May 12 met the delegation of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by Kang Sok-song, member of the WPK Central Committee and director of the party history institute, which had attended the 43rd Congress of the Italian Socialist Party.

The head of the delegation conveyed cordial regards of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to the general secretary. Expressing deep thanks for this, the general secretary asked the head of the delegation to convey his wholehearted greetings to the great leader. He said that the Italian Communist Party would continue to express solidarity with WPK's cause of national reunification.

#### BRIEFS

KOREA-PHILIPPINES FRIENDSHIP ASSOCIATION -- Pyongyang May 21 (KCNA) -- The inaugural meeting of the Korea-Philippines Friendship Association was held Sunday at the Chollima House of Culture. The meeting adopted the statute of the association. The chairman and vice-chairman of the friendship association were elected there. O Mun-han, vice-chairman of the Korean Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, was elected chairman. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 2204 GMT 20 May 84 SK]

SUPREME COURT UPHOLDS SENTENCES OF PRC HIJACKERS

SK220716 Seoul YONHAP in English 0712 GMT 22 May 84

[Text] Seoul, May 22 (YONHAP) -- The South Korean Supreme Court Tuesday upheld a lower court's decision sentencing six Chinese to four to six years in prison for hijacking a Chinese airliner to South Korea last year in a defection bid. The Seoul Appellate Court had earlier sentenced the group's leader Zhou Zhang-ren, 35, to six years' imprisonment and two other hijackers to five years in prison. They are Kang Hung-gon, 23, and Wang On-dai, 27. The remaining three Chinese, including one woman, were given four years in prison each. The three are Kao Dung-pyng, 28, Ahn Jien-yu, 22, and Wu Yun-fei, 33.

The Supreme Court made its final verdict Tuesday, 383 days after the six hijackers commandeered the Chinese jetliner from northeast China to South Korea. South Korea returned the hijacked aircraft and its passengers to China through prompt negotiations between South Korean and Chinese officials, but refused Beijing's request for extradition of the six Chinese by placing them under Seoul's jurisdiction.

A three-member panel led by Justice Yi Chong-wu, dismissing the Chinese defendants' appeal to the court, said South Korea has jurisdiction in this case because it is a signatory of The Hague and Tokyo Conventions on Air Piracy, and because foreign air pirates should be dealt with according to domestic law on civil aviation safety. Explaining a five-point reason for the dismissal of the case, the Supreme Court did not accept the defendants' claim that they should be treated as political exiles.

About 100 people including some Taiwanese journalists and lawyers attended the trial.

Appeal by 'Prominent' Citizens

SK220805 Seoul YONHAP in English 0751 GMT 22 May 84

[Text] Seoul, May 22 (YONHAP) -- A group of 239 prominent South Koreans Tuesday appealed to President Chon Tu-hwan to grant amnesty to the six Chinese hijackers, whose sentences of four to six years in jail, were upheld by the Supreme Court earlier in the day. In a petition submitted to Chon following the Supreme Court's decision, the group called for an immediate release of the six Chinese, who they called "anti-communist heroes."

Rejecting the appeal for political asylum, the Supreme Court let stand a lower court's ruling finding the six guilty of hijacking a Chinese airliner to South Korea in May 1983 in a defection bid.

In addition to 94 national assemblymen, the group was composed of 31 former assemblymen or Cabinet ministers, 14 scholars and artists, 46 religious leaders, 14 legal celebrities, 11 ex-generals, seven journalists and 22 others. They said that South Korea, as an anti-communist nation, should protect the six Chinese, whose hijacking of an airliner should be considered as an act of freedom and not a crime.

ICRC ASKED TO HELP RETURN KOREANS ON SAKHALIN

SK220207 Seoul YONHAP in English 0155 GMT 22 May 84

[Text] Seoul, May 22 (YONHAP) -- Rep. Kwon Il-hyon, secretary general of South Korea's ruling Democratic Justice Party, asked the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) Monday to help repatriate Korean residents living on the Soviet-held Island of Sakhalin, a party official said Tuesday.



Kwon made the request when he met with ICRC Vice President Maurice Aubert and its Director General of the Asia and Oceania Zone Jean Courten in Laussane, Switzerland, the official quoted reports to the party headquarters from Kwon as saying.

In his meeting with officials, Kwon expressed gratitude for the organization's support of South Korea following the Sept. 1 downing of a Korean Air Lines jetliner by Soviet fighters and the Oct. 9 Rangoon terrorist bombing that killed 17 South Koreans, the official added.

In reply to Kwon's request, Aubert pledged that the ICRC will make efforts to help repatriate Koreans living on Sakhalin and South Korean seamen, now being detained by Polisario guerrillas in the West Sahara. He said his organization has been interested in the repatriation issue. Speaking highly of South Korea's efforts to resume the suspended inter-Korean dialogue, Aubert also said that his organization will try to help resume inter-Korean talks to ease tensions on the Korean peninsula.

Kwon, accompanied by two national assemblymen, is on a tour of Switzerland after finishing an official visit to the United Arab Emirates and Morocco as a special envoy of President Chon Tu-hwan. The delegation is scheduled to return home May 24.

#### SEOUL SIMUN: ROK, JAPAN ESTABLISH HOTLINE

SK220113 Seoul YONHAP in English 0108 GMT 22 May 84

[Text] Seoul, May 22 (YONHAP) -- A hot line will be soon established between the South Korean and Japanese heads of state, the SEOUL SIMUN reported Tuesday quoting a government source. The paper said the two countries will use International Subscriber Dialing (ISD) in establishing the hot line. South Korea and Japan have agreed to open telephone lines or other appropriate circuits between their heads of state to make possible direct and prompt conversations at any time, it quoted the source as saying.

#### UNCTAD SECRETARY-GENERAL ARRIVES FOR VISIT

SK220327 Seoul YONHAP in English 0253 GMT 22 May 84

[Text] Seoul, May 22 (YONHAP) -- Gamani Corea, secretary-general of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), arrives here Wednesday on an official visit to South Korea at the invitation of Foreign Minister Yi Won-kyong. During his week-long stay, the Sri Lankan will meet with President Chon Tu-hwan, Deputy Prime Minister and Economic Planning Minister Sin Pyong-hyon, Commerce and Industry Minister Kum Chin-ho and other government leaders to discuss matters of mutual concern.

On Friday, Corea is scheduled to address the Korea Development Institute on the subject of "the UNCTAD and the South-North problem." He also will tour the truce village of Panmunjom in the Demilitarized zone 40 kilometers north of Seoul, which divides South and North Korea.

#### UNIVERSITY HEADS URGE STUDENT MODERATION

SK220028 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 22 May 84 p 1

[Text] University presidents in Seoul issued yesterday a statement urging the students to use moderation in campus activities. The presidents warned that any student activities disturbing the campus order will be subject to punishment. They said they will apply school regulations strictly against violence on campus.

Heads of the 18 universities in Seoul issued the statement at the Korean Council for University Education office in Yoido. They expressed their grave concern about recent student demonstrations. They said the colleges and universities should not be used as a place for political struggle. "Attempts by some persons outside the campus to instigate students to launch a violent political activism should be restrained," the statement said.

The presidents concurred that student demonstrations are becoming more serious. They said, "Some radical students harassed school officials and professors with insults and group assaults and damaged school facilities. These violent student activities shocked society as well as the colleges and universities." They warned the students against abducting and beating reporters and government officials performing their duties. They noted that some students burned effigies or carried mock coffins, arousing feelings of disgust.

"Such violence by some radical students is tantamount to negating teachers' authority. Their acts have brought about a crisis situation threatening the existence of the colleges and universities, if continued unchecked," the statement said. Violence on campus not only disturbs the academic atmosphere but harms the social order, the presidents said. They asked the students to realize that their violent acts may invite interference from outside again. They noted that colleges and universities do not have "extraterritoriality" and cannot be free from the application of law.

The university presidents warned students should not expect that they will be able to get away with their violent acts on campus. The presidents said they will punish students causing campus unrest by the strict application of school regulations. The presidents urged the school administrators, students' parents and all the people in society to cooperate in coping with the current campus situation in crisis.

After reading the statement, Chang Chong-sik, president of the Korean Council for University Education, answered questions from reporters concerning the current campus situation. Chang is president of Tanguk University in Seoul. Asked whether he thinks the government will interfere in campus affairs again if the situation becomes worse, Chang said, "I don't believe so. But it is certain that the ability of colleges and universities to control campus problems on their own is being tested."

Faced with continuing campus demonstrations, university presidents in Seoul have felt the need to make their position clear, Chang said. He said students have been disregarding persuasive efforts by professors. They also have been making demands that the school authorities cannot meet.

Asked to elaborate on the statement saying that the universities will apply school regulations rigorously, Chang said, "So far, the universities have been somewhat lenient with students in punishing them for violating school regulations. From now on, however, school regulations will be applied strictly by the letter."

#### KWANGJU STUDENTS PROTEST HUNGER STRIKE RESPONSE

SK220034 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 22 May 84 p 8

[Text] Kwangju (YONHAP) -- About 800 Chonnam National University students yesterday protested school faculty members' attempts Sunday to disperse forcibly students on a hunger strike. The students gathered before the university's main hall around 3 p.m. and demanded explanation by the school for that action. O Hang-ki, president of the university, told the protesting students that the school faculty attempted to break up the striking students out of consideration for their health. He also said parents of the striking students had asked the school to take the action.

O deplored the fact that some students had been concocting a story that faculty members attempted to harm the students on strike.

Some of the protesting students insisted that the school sent policemen disguised as school janitors to the school library where about 20 students had been on hunger strike.

#### DKP SEEKS ASSEMBLY PANEL ON CAMPUS PROBLEM

SK220031 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 22 May 84 p 1

[Text] The opposition Democratic Korea Party (DKP) seeks to convene the National Assembly Home Affairs Committee to deal with campus problems and other outstanding issues. Party lawmakers assigned to the house panel had a meeting yesterday and shared the view that the committee should be convened at an early date to handle the problems.

A participant in the meeting insisted that the panel should also work out solutions to the increase in violent crimes, particularly juvenile delinquency and the question of how to revise the National Assembly Election Law. Earlier in the day, Rep. Kim Tae-su, chief negotiator representing the DKP on the panel, telephoned committee chairman Rep. Kwon Chong-tal and urged the convening of the house panel. Kwon's response was not known.

#### BRIEFS

AVIATION TRAINING -- Seoul, May 19 (YONHAP) -- The South Korean Ministry of Transportation will establish a civil aviation training center at Kimpo International Airport in August to educate 60 employees of the Korea International Airport Authority annually, ministry officials said Saturday. The U.N. Development Program [UNDP] is providing 600,000 U.S. dollars and the government will spend 899 million won (more than 1.1 million dollars; one dollar is worth 800 won) to fund the center, train technicians and import aviation equipment, the officials said. UNDP and ministry officials signed a contract here Friday to provide the funds. The U.N. funds also will pay for seven foreign training and planning advisers to work at the center and for three Korean instructors to study abroad over the next three years. The center will be equipped with a VHF omnirange and instrumental landing system, the officials said. Employees from the airport authority will take three courses, including instrumental landing system and radar annually at the center. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0125 GMT 19 May 84 SK]

TRADE SHOW IN LYON -- Paris, France, May 19 (YONHAP) -- A two-day Korean trade show will be opened in Lyon, France, May 22 to help promote trade and technical exchanges between South Korea and France. The South Korean Embassy here will organize the show with the cooperation of the Paris branch of the Korea Trade Promotion Corp and the Chamber of Commerce and Industry of the French city. On display will be Korean-made electronic products, footwear and antique Korean furniture as well as informational materials on the Korean economy, industries and culture. Korea Electric Power Corp., Korea Heavy Industry and Construction Co., Ltd., Korea National Tourism Corp. and Korean trading companies operating in Paris will participate in the show. A meeting also will take place on May 22 between relevant Korean and French personalities to discuss the promotion of two-way trade and the transfer of technology. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0922 GMT 19 May 84 SK]



ATHIT VISIT BINDS THAILAND TO PRC 'WAR WAGON'

BK220429 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1100 GMT 21 May 84

[Station commentary: "A Dangerous Collusion"]

[Text] Public opinion in Southeast Asia, in particular in the ASEAN countries and the three Indochinese countries, has paid great attention to the visit to China by Athit Kamlang-ek, supreme commander of the Thai Armed Forces. One cannot forget that it was Athit Kamlang-ek who ordered Thai planes to violate Kampuchean airspace and to bomb and strafe Kampuchean territory along the Thai border. It is this man who ordered Thai troops to infiltrate Kampuchean territory to provide support for the Pol Pot remnants. He has admitted this in the past. All the recent boiling events were also covered and acknowledged by the Thai press. It is certain that Athit Kamlang-ek is serving the hostile policy of the Beijing Chinese reactionaries who oppose the three Indochinese countries. That is why when Athit Kamlang-ek stepped on Chinese soil, public opinion readily thought of all the dark ideas full of danger hidden in this trip. Furthermore, no one is surprised at the cordial reception on the part of Beijing leaders starting from Deng Xiaoping, Zhao Ziyang, and Hu Yaobang who toasted and praised Sino-Thai relations. The Chinese leaders blared loudly as though Thailand were a victim of the conflict in the Kampuchean-Thai border area. They said that if Thailand is attacked, China is ready to support Thailand.

It was all the more contemptible that both the host and guest were making noise to dupe public opinion through sweet words like peace, friendship, and cooperation against aggression when tens of thousands of shells were being lobbed from China into Vietnamese provinces along the Sino-Vietnamese border. The Chinese aggressor soldiers intruded into Vietnam and killed and robbed innocent Vietnamese in a most barbarous manner. They were shamefully pushed back by the Army and people of the six Vietnamese provinces. As for the Kampuchean-Thai border, they have transformed this area into a refuge for the Pol Pot men to oppose the three Indochinese countries.

Athit Kamlang-ek's visit to China -- despite being isolated -- have left the Thai leaders undaunted. They have not abandoned their policy, which is full of danger, of confrontation against the three Indochinese countries. They have tied themselves to the Chinese war wagon. This is the stupidest act of the Thai leaders who have betrayed the will and conscience of their people by allowing the territory along its border to have tension with the danger of war constantly looming over it. No one can predict the consequence of this reactionary policy or where it will lead Thailand. The Thai people, with their conscience, will certainly not allow their government to make efforts to nurture the genocidal clique and the criminals' guilty of massacring more than 3 million of their compatriots. Is the alliance with criminals an honor, a duty, and an obligation of the Thai Government? Was the trip to China really a search for a solution or was it to advance the tendency toward dialogue, which is the aspiration of the peoples of Southeast Asia, Thailand, and China?

Many foreign papers have discussed the reception accorded by the Chinese leaders to Athit Kamlang-ek, which included a visit to inspect the situation along the Sino-Vietnamese border. Perhaps the Chinese reactionary leaders did this to encourage Athit Kamlang-ek to follow in their footsteps to commit crimes against the Kampuchean people. Athit Kamlang-ek's visit to China will not bring anything good; it has brought only more dark clouds over Southeast Asia and worsened the situation in this area. The reactionaries attempted to establish the Beijing-Tokyo-Bangkok link in an attempt to realize their expansionist dream in this area. However, those who play with knives will only cut themselves. The vigorous strength of the three Indochinese countries' militant solidarity, the peace aspiration of peoples in Southeast Asia, and the PRK stability are the force of the mighty era. Every collusion between the Chinese and Thai reactionaries, no matter under which form, will certainly be defeated and will not change the situation in Kampuchea.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON NATIONAL 'DAY OF HATRED'

## Chea Sim Speaks

BK211109 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 20 May 84

[Speech by Chea Sim, chairman of the National Assembly and the KUFNCD National Council, at opening of 20 May Phnom Penh meeting marking national day of hatred -- recorded]

[Text] During the period from 17 April 1975 to 7 January 1979, our Kampuchean people were miserably oppressed and massacred by the genocidal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan clique -- lackey of the Beijing hegemonist-expansionists. The victory day of 7 January 1979 rescued our Kampuchean people from the sea of blood and tears. It was the day that made our people genuine masters of their own country and destiny and that gave our fatherland independence under our new regime, that is, the PRK. Over the past 5 years, our Kampuchean people, under the leadership of the KPRP, have struggled valiantly in order to defend and build our fatherland through a transitional period toward socialism. Our people's powerful forces have brought a great change to [words indistinct]. Each family in every village and district throughout the country is living happily and joyfully. Our resounding military victories over the enemies between the end of 1983 and the beginning of 1984 have constituted a great encouragement which is rapidly stimulating our Kampuchean revolution. Our enemies, the genocidal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan clique and the Sihanouk and Son Sann Khmer reactionaries are unable to hinder the advance of our Kampuchean revolution although they are supported by the Beijing expansionists in collusion with the U.S. imperialists and the international reactionaries in the ASEAN countries.

I would like to stress here at this 20 May meeting marking the Day of Hatred against the genocidal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan regime adopted by our people during [words indistinct] that on 20 May 1975 the genocidal clique openly implemented the most barbarous genocidal policy against the Kampuchean people throughout the country. On that day the clique began to massacre over 3 million innocent Kampucheans. [Passage indistinct] Today, the souls of over 3 million innocent Kampucheans are calling for revenge and justice. The Kampuchean people from all walks of life who survived the massacre, including combatants, cadres, workers, peasants, intellectuals, monks, and minority nationalities throughout the country pledge to avenge the blood debt and provide justice for the 3 million unfortunate people so that their souls can rest in peace. All of us pledge to turn our hatred against the genocidal regime into activities to stimulate our three revolutionary movements more vigorously, heighten our unity, and enhance the proletarian internationalist solidarity, particularly the solidarity of Kampuchea, Vietnam, Laos, the Soviet Union, and other fraternal socialist countries as well as all the progressive forces throughout the world.

On behalf of the party, National Assembly, government, front, and the presidium, I would like to announce the opening of the meeting marking the national day of hatred against the genocidal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan clique.

## Commentary on 'Day of Hatred'

BK211018 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1100 GMT 20 May 84

[Station editorial: "Transform the Seething Hatred Into a Resolute Will To Struggle"]

[Text] The Kampuchean people's seething hatred against the genocidal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan gang and the Beijing hegemonist-expansionists is still burning in the heart of every Kampuchean.

On 20 May 1975, the traitorous Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan clique began to openly implement the policy to massacre innocent Kampuchean people in accordance with the dark design of the Beijing hegemonist-expansionists. They made the Kampuchean people live, work, and eat collectively and forced them to do hard labor. They divided the people into categories and created distrust that brought about disputes and finally destruction of each other. During their rule, which lasted for over 3 years, the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan murderers massacred the Kampuchean people in a most barbarous and cruel manner and turned the Kampuchean fatherland into a huge as well as the most barbarous slaughterhouse for butchering human beings in our century, and into a hell on earth soaked with human blood and tears.

Every Kampuchean has lost at least a father, mother, brother, sister, or relative killed by the Pol Pot clique. In some areas, a whole village or family was massacred. According to the memorandum issued by the committee for investigating crimes of the Pol Pot clique and the Beijing hegemonist-expansionists, between 1975 and 1978, the Pol Pot clique massacred 3,314,768 Kampucheans. The majority of those killed were peasants, workers, students, pupils, monks, women, children, and the elderly. These people were killed in a most miserable manner and they left behind hundreds of thousands of orphans and widows. The crimes committed against the Kampuchean people by the Pol Pot clique and the Beijing Chinese were more cruel and barbarous than those committed by the fascist Hitlerites. They constituted a most shocking tragedy unprecedented in the history of mankind. They destroyed human lives as well as morale, customs, traditions, and national heritage, thus turning Kampuchean society upside down.

Following the victory on 7 January, under the wise leadership of the KPRP and with the support of friendly socialist countries and international organizations, particularly the Vietnamese, Lao, and Soviet friends, the Kampuchean people who survived the massacre were reborn and strove to restore and rebuild the country. They have made progress in all aspects, particularly as they have smashed the perfidious and dark maneuvers of the Beijing hegemonists-expansionists, in collusion with the U.S. imperialists, who have used Thai soil as a base for the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan remnants from which they have entered our territory to sabotage the peaceful life of the Kampuchean people. All of the enemies' perfidious maneuvers were exposed and strongly condemned by world public opinion and were inflicted with serious defeats by the Kampuchean Armed Forces and people in close cooperation with the Vietnamese Army volunteers.

On 20 May, which is the day of great hatred against the genocidal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan gang and the Beijing hegemonist-expansionists, the entire Kampuchean people pledge to transform this seething hatred into vigorous and resolute activities for the defense and construction of the Kampuchean fatherland by stimulating all forms of production and by successfully fulfilling this year's rainy season rice production in accordance with the plan set forth by the state. Thus we will have an adequate food supply and even a surplus for export in exchange for the import of material resources. We pledge to persuade our sons and husbands to join the Army and militia units in order to wipe out and smash the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan-Sihanouk-Son Sann bandits and to heighten vigilance in order to frustrate their perfidious maneuvers, psychological warfare, and sabotage activities aimed at destroying our people's peaceful life. We pledge to stimulate the movement to persuade persons misled by enemy propaganda to return to the correct path, their families, and to national society in order to jointly struggle to crush the expansionist policy of the Beijing expansionists and U.S. imperialists, thus turning Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, stability, and cooperation.



## KAMPUCHEA Commentary

BK210709 Phnom Penh SPK in English 0442 21 May 84

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK May 20 -- "The Kampuchean people, who have experienced genocide engineered by the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists do not wish to see it perpetrated against other nations," says the weekly KAMPUCHEA in its latest edition on the Day of National Hatred for the Pol Pot genocidal regime (May 20). The paper says: "More than three million people were massacred. The whole infrastructure of the nation was completely wrecked, the society was thrown out of kilter, the time-honored national culture was destroyed, and the whole country was drowned in blood and tears."

The paper points out that the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan clique not only made a mess of Kampuchea, but also did great harm to the people of Vietnam and humanity as a whole. "The consequences of that bloodthirsty regime are seriously affecting the survivors and will still be felt by many generations to come," the paper remarks. The paper pays homage to the victims of genocide and expresses profound gratitude to the Armed Forces and people of Vietnam who, moved by their spirit of proletarian internationalism, have saved Kampuchea from the danger of extinction. "The Kampuchean people are determined to protect their friendship and solidarity with Vietnam as jealously as they would protect their own eyes," the paper declares. The leadership of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea, the Revolutionary Army, and the people of Kampuchea pledge to translate their hatred for the Pol Pot clique into a physical strength to defend and rebuild Kampuchea in independence, peace, freedom and prosperity, the paper says in conclusion.

MILITARY OPERATIONS AGAINST 'BANDITS' REPORTED

BK220338 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 21 May 84

[Text] During the last few days of April and early May, the Revolutionary Armed Forces in Battambang Province, in cooperation with Vietnamese Army volunteers, launched 18 operations to sweep up bandits in the province and achieved satisfactory results. During these operations, due to a high sense of responsibility, good combat readiness, full grasp of the Khmer reactionaries' activities, and the coordination of our operational units, we swiftly punished the bandits. As a result, we were victorious on all 18 occasions by killing (?162) bandits on the spot, wounding 51 others, and seizing a large number of weapons.

Based on constant vigilance in their duties to guard and ensure security for the people, the first battalion to Preah Vihear Province recently launched operations to sweep up the Pol Pot bandits and dealt them heavy blows. For example, on the (Salei) battlefield in Sangkum Thmei District, a remote locality bordering the forest, the bandits, who were preparing for raids to rob people in the area, were intercepted and smashed by a small force of the 1st Battalion which was in charge there and always in readiness. As a result, after a brief battle, we killed four bandits on the spot and wounded four others. Furthermore, another group of bandits preparing to carry out destructive activities in the area was also dealt with by the courageous and valiant forces of the 1st Battalion. We killed three of the bandits on the spot, wounded three others, and seized a quantity of military equipment.

Taking advantage of darkness, a group of bandits recently sneaked in from hilly and forested areas in an attempt to carry out destructive activities in Sisophon District; however, their foolish attempts were smashed by our courageous forces which are always vigilant in their duties. After a short battle, four bandits were killed on the spot. We also seized a large quantity of materiel.

DK COMMAND ISSUES COMMUNIQUE ON COMBAT RESULTS

BK210625 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian  
2300 GMT 20 May 84

[Communique of the Democratic Kampuchean National Army Supreme Command; dated 15 May]

[Text] The Supreme Command of the Democratic Kampuchean National Army sums up the combat outcome of all battlefields throughout Kampuchea in the 6th dry season of 1983-84 as follows:

1. Twenty thousand Vietnamese soldiers were killed.
2. We liberated or destroyed 89 platoon positions of the Vietnamese enemy, 74 company-size positions, 37 battalion-size positions, and 11 regiment-size positions. All of these were independent positions.
3. We liberated or destroyed 43 platoon-size and 25 company-size positions that were defense networks of Vietnamese battalion positions.
4. We liberated or destroyed 43 platoon-size, 31 company-size, and 10 battalion-size positions that were defense networks of Vietnamese regiment positions.
5. We routed Vietnamese operational units, including 189 platoon units, 133 company units, 40 battalion units, and 16 regiment units; destroyed or damaged 35 tanks; and shot down 4 helicopters.
6. We ambushed Vietnamese transport units, including 53 platoon-size units, 17 company-size units, 535 trucks, 3 trains with 27 train cars, and 276 large and small motorboats.
7. We attacked and seized control of villages, communes, districts, and provinces from the Vietnamese enemy: attacked and liberated 225 villages outside communes, attacked and liberated 45 communes with all villages in them, attacked 29 district towns on 42 occasions, attacked 6 provincial towns on 17 occasions, and attacked 8 populated areas on 19 occasions.
8. We disrupted and destroyed roads as follows:  
  
Route 5: We destroyed 60 to 70 percent of the stretch from Sisophon to Battambang, 80 to 90 percent of the stretch from Battambang to Pursat, 20 to 30 percent of the stretch from Pursat to Kompong Chhnang, and 5 to 10 percent of the stretch from Kompong Chhnang to Oudong.  
  
Route 6: We destroyed 20 percent of the stretch from Sisophon to Stoeng Treng stream in Kralanh District, 80 percent of the stretch from Stoeng Kralanh and Stoeng Treng streams to Siem Reap Town, 90 percent of the stretch from Siem Reap Town to Stoung District in Kompong Thom Province, 70 percent of the stretch from Stoung District to Kompong Thom Town, and 30 percent of the stretch from Kompong Thom to Kompong Thmar.  
  
Route 12: We destroyed 70 to 80 percent of the stretch from Kompong Thom to Preah Vihear and 70 to 80 percent of the stretch from Kralanh to Samraong-Oddar Meanchey sector.  
  
Road branches linking with Route 5: We destroyed 80 to 90 percent of the stretch from Thmar Koul to Bavel; 20 percent of Route 10 from Battambang to Pailin; 90 percent of Route 57 leading from Ta Pde to Route 5; and 70 to 80 percent of Route 56 from Pursat to Leach and from Leach to Anlung Reap.

9. Destruction of railroads: a) the railroad from Phnom Penh to Battambang. We destroyed 100 percent of the stretch from Sisophon to Battambang, 50 to 60 percent of the stretch from Pursat to Romeas, and 20 percent of the stretch from Romeas to Manaop in Kompong Tralach District.

b) The railroad from Kompong Som to Phnom Penh: We destroyed 50 to 60 percent of the stretch from Kompong Som to Veal Renh and 20 percent of the stretch from Veal Renh to Kampot.

10. About 4,000 Vietnamese soldiers deserted their ranks.

11. Some 500 Vietnamese soldiers mutinied.

12. Khmer soldiers and militiamen mutinied and killed almost 300 Vietnamese enemies.

13. Inhabitants attacked and killed or wounded over 500 Le Duan Vietnamese aggressors.

14. Over 20,000 militiamen and Khmer soldiers deserted the Vietnamese enemy ranks either while being recruited from their villages, on training, or while fighting on the battlefield.

15. Numbers of inhabitants massacred by the Vietnamese aggressors: a) killed with toxic chemicals: 226 were killed instantly; 80 others were seriously incapacitated; and over 10,000 still others were slightly incapacitated.

b) Over 5,000 others were either killed with weapons or raped to death.

16. The Khmer authorities forced to serve the Vietnamese enemy at village, commune, district, provincial, and ministerial levels in Phnom Penh: a) Over 5,000 were purged; b) over 120 were killed; c) over 4,000 were jailed.

17. Deployment of Vietnamese forces: Total manpower is 250,000. Of this, 12,000 men are in active combat forces.

Here are some observations by the Supreme Command of the Democratic Kampuchean National Army:

1. In the 6th dry season of 1983-84, the Vietnamese enemy failed to carry out its operations from October 1983 to 24 March 1984 -- a period of almost 6 months. Only on 24 March 1984 did the Vietnamese enemy launch operations in three places. In April, it carried out an operation in another place. However, these operations were smashed by our National Army. We also inflicted heavy losses on the enemy.

2. For the whole 6th dry season of 1983-84, our National Army initiated attacks on the Vietnamese enemy both in the areas along the western border and in the interior of Kampuchea. Particularly, quite a large number of our forces penetrated and launched attacks in the four provinces around the Tonle Sap lake; namely, Kompong Thom, Siem Reap, Pursat, and Battambang Provinces. These four provinces are the doors or the vital strategic lines for transporting supplies to the Vietnamese forces in west Kampuchea by land and waterways, that is, Routes 5, 6, and 12, the Phnom Penh-Battambang railway, and the Tonle Sap routes. The national forces which attacked the Vietnamese enemy in these four provinces have continued their activities since November 1983. They are continuing their activities and will stay on to launch activities against the Vietnamese enemy.

The situation of our attacks against the Vietnamese enemy in these four provinces are as follows:



Firstly, we launched guerrilla attacks against the Vietnamese enemy around the provincial and district towns, along Routes 5, 6, and 12, along the railroads, and along the waterways around and in the Tonle Sap river and lake. Secondly, we launched attacks on the provincial towns, district towns in these four provinces, and some district towns in some other provinces. We also attacked the Koh Kong and Kompong Speu provincial towns.

3. In attacking these four provinces around the Tonle Sap lake and the Koh Kong and Kompong Speu towns:

Firstly, we destroyed 60 to 70 percent of the Vietnamese enemy's strategic transport lines for sending supplies to its forces in western part of Kampuchea in this 1983-84 6th dry season. This means, in comparison to the 1982-83 5th dry season, in the whole 6th dry season, the Vietnamese enemy could use only 30 to 40 percent of these lines for transporting supplies to its forces in west Kampuchea. Secondly, we destroyed many storage facilities containing rice, paddy, and other supplies for feeding the Vietnamese aggressor troops in Kampuchea and for shipment to Vietnam. Our National Army also attacked the centers where the Vietnamese enemy collected and stored rice and paddy from the people in the Tonle Sap sector, particularly Battambang Province, thus preventing the Vietnamese enemy from transporting rice and paddy to Vietnam. We destroyed 70 to 80 percent of these centers. Thirdly, we destroyed many other supply storages and strategic means of transportation of the Vietnamese enemy, such as ammunition depots in Battambang, Kompong Thom, Pursat, Siem Reap, Koh Kong, and various other provincial towns and district towns. We also destroyed medicine storage facilities, trucks, piers, railroad tracks, trains, and large and small motorboats. In short, we destroyed much of the Vietnamese enemy's strategic war materiel that it had stored up in the four provinces and district towns in the Tonle Sap sector over the past 2 years.

While the fighting around the Tonle Sap lake was very tense due to vigorous attacks by our National Army, the Vietnamese enemy was compelled to draw a large number of its forces from the eastern and central parts of Kampuchea to help those in the western part; thus its forces in the eastern and central parts decreased noticeably in comparison to the 5th dry season.

4. Morale of the Vietnamese soldiers both old and new was very low comparing with the 1982-83 5th dry season. This is why our National Army was able to attack the Vietnamese enemy in the whole 6th dry season. The medium-size operations of the Vietnamese enemy could be carried out only at the end of the 6th dry season. Moreover, these operations were launched on only four battlefields. The Vietnamese forces had to withstand the attacks launched by our National Army throughout the country, particularly the guerrilla and other forms of attacks launched in the four provinces around the Tonle Sap lake. In comparison to the 5th dry season, the Vietnamese forces on all battlefields, particularly in the western part of Kampuchea, suffered from serious shortages of food and clothing. The Vietnamese soldiers in the western part of Kampuchea also suffered from various illnesses, particularly malaria and scabs. This was why more Vietnamese soldiers, both old and new, deserted their ranks than in the 5th dry season.

5. Due to this serious situation, the Vietnamese enemy turned to implement a fascist policy by:

First, forcibly recruiting young students from schools in south Vietnam for training in Kampuchea in order to replenish its manpower losses.

Secondly, surrounding villages and forcibly recruiting the Kampuchean people to serve in its Army. This fascist policy is being implemented throughout Kampuchea. The Vietnamese enemy attempted to use Khmer soldiers as a replacement for its aggressor forces, which suffered heavy losses during its war of aggression.

However, the Vietnamese enemy could hardly succeed in this attempt because the Kampuchean people oppose the Vietnamese enemy and the Khmer soldiers have kept deserting. The Khmer soldiers have become well aware of and turned to implement the slogan: Khmers do not fight fellow Khmers; Khmers should join in fighting against the Vietnamese aggressors.

Thirdly, beginning to use aircraft in the combat on the Kampuchean battlefield in this 6th dry season. They sent aircraft to join in combat in the eastern, central, and western parts of Kampuchea. However, this use of aircraft could only encourage the Vietnamese infantrymen; and

Fourthly, intensifying the use of toxic chemicals in this 6th dry season. They spread toxic chemicals in the eastern, central, and western parts of Kampuchea, as well as in the mountainous areas and the plane.

6. The Kampuchean people from all walks of life throughout the country, in the forests, mountainous areas, the plane, and in big and small towns, have opposed and struggled against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors more vigorously. They have joined hands with our National Army in the fight against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors, thus isolating the Vietnamese enemy aggressors more seriously with each passing day.

7. The Khmer authorities appointed by and forced to serve the Vietnamese enemy aggressors in all areas, villages, communes, districts, provinces, and Phnom Penh, particularly those in villages and communes, have been purged repeatedly by the Vietnamese enemy aggressors. Many Khmer who work in the Vietnamese ministries in Phnom Penh have fled from the Vietnamese enemy in this 6th dry season.

In sum, in the 6th dry season of 1983-84, the struggle waged by the Kampuchean people against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors advanced to another step. Meanwhile, the Le Duan Vietnamese aggressors have suffered another stage of headlong dive.

This splendid outcome was made possible thanks to: first, the efforts and sacrifice made by our entire Kampuchean people and our National Army on all battlefields throughout the country; second, the close unity and efforts of the CGDK and all factions that oppose the Vietnamese aggressors and race exterminators; third, the great efforts and vigorous support given us by many countries and peoples throughout the world who oppose the Vietnamese aggression against Kampuchea.

However, despite such repeated defeats and serious headlong dive in the 6th dry season, the Vietnamese aggressors and race exterminators still stubbornly continue to occupy Kampuchea. They have turned a deaf ear on the five United Nations resolutions and the world community's repeated demand for withdrawal of all Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea. Moreover, the Le Duan Vietnamese aggressors are also backed and supported by their boss -- the Soviet international expansionists.

In the face of this obstinacy of the Vietnamese aggressors and race exterminators -- the regional expansionists who are supported in all aspects by the Soviet expansionists -- the Kampuchean people's struggle remains tense and has to pass through twists and turns. We must fight on until all the Vietnamese aggressor forces are driven out of Kampuchea in accordance with the UN resolutions. On this occasion, the Supreme Command of the Democratic Kampuchean National Army pays respects with warmest love and best regards to all comrades-in-arms who are the cadres and combatants of the Democratic Kampuchean National Army both on the frontline and in the rear who are very patriotic and, by sacrificing everything, fought valiantly against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors and race exterminators for the survival of the Kampuchean nation, people, and race.

At the same time, the Supreme Command calls on all comrades-in-arms, cadres, and combatants in the front and the rear to fight more vigorously against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors and race exterminators on all battlefields in accordance with the directive of the Supreme Command of the Democratic Kampuchean National Army in order to make more advances in the 1984 6th dry season and the coming seasons.

[Signed] The Supreme Command of the Democratic Kampuchean National Army

15 May 1984

VODK COMMENTARY ON PRESSURE AGAINST SRV FORCES

BK190616 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 18 May 84

[Station commentary: "It Is Necessary for the World To Continue To Assist the Kampuchean People's Struggle and Strongly Pressure the Vietnamese Enemy Aggressors"]

[Text] In the beginning of May, while the Vietnamese enemy aggressors were launching an offensive to destroy Kampuchean refugee camps in the border region, savagely and barbarously massacring Kampuchean refugees, and arrogantly and savagely violating Thai territorial integrity, foreign ministers of the six ASEAN countries held a special meeting in Jakarta to examine tension in the region caused by the Vietnamese enemy aggressors' criminal military acts.

The special ASEAN foreign ministers meeting issued a statement firmly condemning the Hanoi Vietnamese enemy aggressors for their offensive in massacring Kampuchean refugees in the border area and their violation of Thailand's sovereignty and territorial integrity. The ASEAN foreign ministers have called on the Vietnamese to completely withdraw their aggressor troops from Kampuchea so that the Kampuchean people can determine their own destiny. This statement was also distributed at the UN headquarters.

The Hanoi Vietnamese enemy aggressors have once again rejected the just and reasonable demand of the ASEAN countries. Furthermore, they have foolishly, arrogantly, and savagely accused others of their own crimes. This has clearly shown to the world the most stubborn and hypocritical nature of the Hanoi Vietnamese enemy aggressors and expansionists. The Vietnamese enemy aggressors do not want to withdraw their aggressor troops from Kampuchea. They do not respect the UN General Assembly resolutions and the demand of ASEAN countries and the international community which have been directly and indirectly victimized by the war of aggression in Kampuchea during the past over 5 years. The Hanoi Vietnamese enemy aggressors are arrogant toward Thailand and the ASEAN countries which have called on them to withdraw all of their aggressor troops from Kampuchea. They are defiant toward the international community and the United Nations which have asked them to withdraw their aggressor troops from Kampuchea in accordance with the past five UN General Assembly resolutions. Up to now, there is no sign that the Vietnamese enemy is prepared to withdraw their aggressor troops from Kampuchea.

The Vietnamese enemy aggressors have made every effort to extricate themselves from the impasse on the Kampuchean battlefield. They have staged military, political, and diplomatic maneuvers. They have continued to peddle their old tricks and farces. They have made every effort to create new tricky maneuvers to cheat world opinion. These tricky maneuvers are aimed at dividing the Kampuchean resistance forces which have fought the aggressors until they were bogged down on the battlefield in Kampuchea. The maneuvers are also aimed at splitting the international forces who have pressured the Vietnamese enemy aggressors to withdraw their aggressor troops from Kampuchea.



The Vietnamese have made every effort to stage all these maneuvers to prolong their aggression in Kampuchea, restore their difficult situation on the Kampuchean battlefield, and continue to occupy Kampuchea. These maneuvers are also aimed at implementing their own strategy of southward advance and that of their Soviet masters. The farce of their partial troop withdrawal from Kampuchea -- recently declared by the Hanoi Vietnamese enemy aggressors -- is aimed at achieving this goal. The visit of Vietnamese Defense Minister Van Tien Dung to Moscow to embrace their Soviet masters is also aimed at achieving this goal. Therefore, up to now there is no sign that the Vietnamese will change their stubborn stand on the Kampuchean problem.

Consequently, ASEAN countries and the international community have unanimously agreed that it is necessary to continue to firmly and strongly pressure the Hanoi Vietnamese enemy aggressors. These countries have agreed to continue to provide all types of assistance and support to the struggle of the Kampuchean people and the CGDK so that they are able to vigorously fight the Vietnamese enemy aggressors until they are bogged down further and have many more difficulties on the Kampuchean battlefield.

The peoples and countries in the region as well as all peace-, justice-, and independence-loving peoples and countries in the world are confident that their pressure on the Vietnamese, combined with the struggle of the Kampuchean people and the CGDK who have directly struggled against the Vietnamese enemy to withdraw their aggressor troops from Kampuchea. Kampuchea will be liberated. It will be an independent, peaceful, neutral, and nonaligned Kampuchea.

SITTHI BRIEFED ON SRV STAND ON KAMPUCHEA

BK220106 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 22 May 84 p 5

[Text] Hanoi has softened its stand on Kampuchea, a special representative of the United Nations secretary-general told Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila yesterday. Rafiudin Ahmed, who had just returned from Hanoi, briefed ACM [Air Chief Marshal] Sitthi on his talks with Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach and his deputy Ha Van Lau.

ACM Sitthi said Hanoi's attitude on Kampuchea as expounded to the UN representative differed from what was known among ASEAN. Mr Thach told Mr Ahmed that his recent statements in Canberra and Jakarta were basically the same. "But we think they are different," he said.

In Jakarta, Mr Thach said Vietnam would be willing to discuss a Kampuchean settlement plan advocated by the ASEAN which calls for free elections, provided the Khmer Rouge were barred from government. But in Canberra, he said Vietnam was prepared to open regional talks on the withdrawal of its troops from Kampuchea.

ACM Sitthi was told by the UN representative that Mr Thach said Vietnam had never violated Thai territory and never would. He said he felt there was nothing new in Vietnam's softened stance.

SITTHI TO VISIT EGYPT, KENYA, TANZANIA

BK220359 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 22 May 84 p 17

[Excerpts] Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila will propose a joint venture with Egypt in agro-based industry and sales of Thai tapioca to the Middle East country during his three-nation tour of Africa later this month, informed sources told THE NATION last night. The sources said that the Thai delegation led by the foreign minister was expected to propose that the joint venture be situated in Egypt so that products of the venture could be sold to countries in that region under preferential tariff treatment.

"Egypt could be an outlet of the goods produced by Thai-Egyptian joint ventures to Arab states as they have a trade preferential tariff agreement among themselves," one of the sources said. The sources said that the Thai delegation would also persuade Egypt to purchase tapioca, for use as a raw material for producing animal feed during the visit, which is part of the tour to Kenya and Tanzania.

Sitthi is scheduled to leave here Thursday night and will be back on June 7. During the tour, he would hold talks with his counterparts in the three countries and pay courtesy calls on President Julius Nyerere of Tanzania, President Daniel arap Moi of Kenya and Prime Minister Fu'ad Muhyi ad-Din of Egypt.

GOVERNOR ON DIEN BIEN PHU WAR REFUGEES POLICY

BK220755 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in English 1230 GMT 21 May 84

[Text] More than 6,000 Vietnamese residents in Sakon Nakhon Province have been divided as a result of the government's new policy of assimilating the Vietnamese refugees who fled into Thailand during the Dien Bien Phu war 3 decades ago, Governor Pricha Phongsiworanan said over the weekend. He said the assimilation policy has worked smoothly in his province. According to him, the provincial administration had also proposed to Bangkok that six well-behaved Vietnamese residents should be issued alien identification cards in accordance with the government's policy to gradually assimilate the refugees into the mainstream of Thai society. Governor Pricha said that the Vietnamese residents who wished to be resettled here permanently and become Thai citizens have started to stop sending remittances back to Vietnam and refused to lend cooperation with the clandestine organization which controls them.

UN REPRESENTATIVE CONDEMNS PRC BORDER RAIDS

OW220815 Hanoi VNA in English 0730 GMT 22 May 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA May 21 -- Addressing a session of the Social Commission of the U.N. Economic and Social Council on May 17, Vietnamese Representative at the U.N. Le Kim Chung denounced China for sending regiment-sized Army units to attack some areas inside Vietnamese territory. Ambassador La Kim Chung, deputy head of the Vietnamese Permanent Mission at the U.N, said that the latest regiment-sized attacks on a Vietnamese position was carried out on May 15, the day after Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang called for Vietnam's withdrawal from Kampuchea. It increased the danger of China's expansion and aggression against Vietnam and the other Indochinese countries, he added.

Le Kim Chung rejected the Chinese representative's slanderous allegations about Vietnamese forces in Kampuchea "attacking refugee camps, killing civilians, and violating human rights." He pointed out that these slanderous charges were intended to cover up China's artillery shelling and land-grabbing attacks on Vietnam since early April. These inhumane attacks killed a (?hundred) of Vietnamese civilians, he said. The peace and security in Southeast Asia are being threatened more seriously by the increasing military cooperation between China and Thailand and between China and the U.S., Le Kim Chung concluded.

PRC'S ZHAO ZIYANG REPORT TERMED 'DECEITFUL'

BK211127 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 20 May 84

[Text] According to sources in Beijing, in his 15 May report on foreign policy to the Chinese National People's Congress, Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang made a ballyhoo about firm support for Third World countries against aggression and intervention, about resolute opposition to regional hegemonism's use of force to threaten others, about approval of political solutions to controversial issues, and so forth. In sum, all of these were deceitful words designed to cover up the expansionist and hegemonist policy of aggression of the Beijing authorities themselves and their complicity in the U.S. imperialists' acts of aggression and intervention against the national independence movement.

Most odious is that the Chinese administration's leader brazenly declared opposition to aggression and intervention as well as opposition to hegemonism's bullying of others at the same time that Beijing was escalating its shelling of Vietnamese territory and sending its troops to intrude into and nibble at additional points in Vietnam in order to increase its direct military pressure on Vietnam. These acts of war by Beijing have given the lie to the approval of political solutions to controversial issues professed by Zhao Ziyang. This is not to mention the fact that Zhao himself and Thai Armed Forces Supreme Commander Athit Kamlang-ek, during their talks in Beijing on 16 May, congratulated each other for acts of aggression and harassment conducted by the Chinese and Thai Armed Forces against their neighboring countries of Vietnam and Kampuchea.

Zhao Ziyang's ballyhoo about support for the Third World's struggle against aggression and intervention to defend independence and sovereignty cannot conceal the fact that Beijing has turned a blind eye to the imperialists' acts of aggression and intervention against independent and sovereign countries. The most recent typical proof of this is the fact that after half-heartedly denouncing for publicity purposes the U.S. imperialists' crude aggression against Grenada, Beijing has remained silent on the issue. Concerning the schemes and acts of intervention and dangerous threats of aggression by the U.S. imperialists against Nicaragua and the Middle East, Beijing has only appeared resentful toward Washington instead of voicing protests against the United States.



However, the Chinese premier had the gall to say that China will definitely not, for the sake of state relations, ignore or take an unprincipled stand of partiality toward acts of aggression and intervention. How can Zhao's rhetoric cover up the evident fact that Beijing has condoned the U.S. imperialists' aggression and intervention? By their expansionist and hegemonist acts of aggression and by their complicity with the imperialists in intervention and aggression, the Chinese authorities have absolutely no right whatsoever to talk about opposition to intervention and aggression.

#### NHAN DAN URGES 'WAR DISPOSITION' AGAINST PRC

OW210733 Hanoi VNA in English 0717 GMT 21 May 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA May 21 -- In its frontpaged editorial today NHAN DAN denounces the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists for intensifying their border war against Vietnam and calls upon the people to consolidate the people's war disposition in all northern border provinces.

The paper says: "The Beijing authorities' acts of war over the past month against the Vietnamese civilian population in all the six northern border provinces have laid bare their reactionary and cruel nature. They have fired thousands of artillery rounds of various calibres on populated areas, killing many civilians including old people, women, and children. Chinese troops also shelled irrigation projects, hydro-power stations, hospitals, schools, roads, and market places, in an attempt to destroy the material and technical foundations and public facilities which had been rebuilt after China's February 1979 war of aggression.

"Moreover," the paper adds, "Chinese infantry units, covered by artillery, have made repeated incursions into a series of localities in the northern border provinces and still illegally occupy a number of hills in Ha Tuyen Province."

NHAN DAN commends the local administration of various levels in the northern border area for having courageously countered enemy attacks while taking effective measures to protect the local people's lives and property.

It points out that initiative, and a strong people's war dispositions are decisive factors to ensure victory. It urges closer combination of defence with security work and production, and better coordination among various services and organizations under the leadership of the local party committees in order to fight successfully against the enemy on all fronts and in all respects. "The Chinese reactionaries," the paper points out, "are very cunning and perfidious. They are conducting a multiform war of sabotage and at the same time preparing for a new large-scale aggression against Vietnam."

#### PEOPLE'S CONTROL DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR MOSCOW

OW191642 Hanoi VNA in English 1504 GMT 19 May 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA May 19 -- A delegation of the Supreme People's Organ of Control of Vietnam led by its President Tran Le, member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, left here today for Moscow for a regular meeting of heads of control organizations of socialist countries members of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance.

The meeting will discuss measures for their collaboration and the relationship between them and the working people in preventing crimes and other offences.

HANOI COMMEMORATES HO CHI MINH'S BIRTHDAY

## Officials Lay Wreath

OW191634 Hanoi VNA in English 1511 GMT 19 May 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA May 19 -- A delegation of the Communist Party Central Committee, the National Assembly, the State Council, and the Fatherland Front of Vietnam, today laid a wreath at the Ho Chi Minh Mausoleum in commemoration of the late president's 94th birthday (May 19). The delegation included Le Duan, general secretary of the party Central Committee; Truong Chinh, Political Bureau member of the Party Central Committee and president of the State Council; Pham Van Dong, Political Bureau member of the party Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers; Nguyen Huu Tho, vice president of the State Council and chairman of the National Assembly; Hoang Quoc Viet and Huynh Tan Phat, respectively honorary president and president of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Fatherland Front; and other party and state leaders. The wreath bore this inscription, "Eternal gratitude to the great President Ho Chi Minh".

Also today, delegations of the Defence Ministry, the Democratic and Socialist Parties, the Federation of Trade Unions, the Women's Union, the Communist Youth Union, and the diplomatic corps laid wreaths at the mausoleum. An exhibition of paintings and statues of Quang Ninh Province was opened here today for the same purpose.

## NHAN DAN Editorial

BK200934 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 18 May 84

[NHAN DAN 19 May editorial: "Carry Out Great President Ho Chi Minh's Testament: All for the Cause of Building and Defending the Socialist Fatherland and for the People's Happiness"]

[Text] With boundless love and gratitude, all our party, people, and Army are today celebrating venerated and beloved President Ho's 94th birthday. All Vietnamese from one generation to the next will forever deeply engrave in their hearts the noble image and precious teachings of President Ho Chi Minh -- the great leader of our working class and people; the founder, educator, and trainer of our party; the outstanding teacher of our entire party, Army, and people; and a prominent fighter of the national liberation movement and the international communist and workers movement. All Vietnamese, the Vietnamese nation, and the land of Vietnam enjoy the great happiness of living in the Ho Chi Minh era, advancing on the road charted by Uncle Ho, and adopting, inheriting, and developing his great thoughts, feelings, ethics, conduct, and work. Our uncle has been advancing with us and teaching, leading, and encouraging us in our difficult but extremely glorious long struggle to reunify the nation, build socialism throughout the country, and defend the socialist fatherland.

Under the glorious banner of the party and Uncle Ho and implementing his sacred testament, our entire party, people, and Army have in past years developed the right to collective mastery and the spirit of self-support and self-reliance and brought into play their comprehensive strength to overcome untold difficulties and trials and score important achievements in carrying out the two strategic tasks of building and defending their socialist fatherland.

Agricultural production, especially grain production, has made considerable, though still unsteady, progress. New achievements have been recorded in the fields of industry, small industry, handicrafts, capital construction, and communications and transportation.

The state has promulgated various policies and viewpoints aimed at renovating the mechanism for economic management, and has gradually overcome the practice of bureaucratic subsidization, the feeling of dependence, and stagnation, positively affecting the quality of life. More and more diverse, realistic experiences and good examples of dynamic, creative business practices have emerged in the various localities, sectors, and spheres of activities. Our country's economy is developing in an ascending trend and gradually stabilizing in one sphere after another, thereby creating the prerequisites for new steps of development.

However, the progress and changes made in economic management have been uneven and unsteady. The economic achievements already recorded are still incompatible with the existing and latent capabilities. Production and life remain subjected to serious imbalance in many respects.

Advancing from an economy chiefly characterized by small-scale production directly to socialism is an extremely difficult undertaking. This process is made all the more difficult as our country is in a position of having to constantly cope with war and multifaceted sabotage by the Chinese reactionaries acting hand in glove with the U.S. imperialists. Moreover, the building of socialism and management of the socialist economy under the harsh conditions of our country is a novel undertaking to us; it is hard to avoid shortcomings and errors. Great capacities in labor, land, branches and trades and machinery and equipment are still being wasted. Labor productivity in each sector and in the society as a whole still remains low. The economic structure is still not rational. Satisfactory results are still lacking in rearranging the economy and reorganizing the social production system. The management mechanism is weakened both by centralized bureaucratic subsidization and by overdiversification and fragmentation. Planning has not yet been linked with economic accounting and socialist business methods. The economic management apparatus still remains cumbersome, bureaucratic, and ineffective. The division of labor and responsibilities among the various sectors and between sectors and localities is irrational in many respects. The socialist legal system is not sound.

The important point is that learning from President Ho Chi Minh's ethical spirit and revolutionary conduct, we must, after asserting achievements, bravely admit shortcomings, quickly draw upon experience, and develop our resolve to overcome all difficulties with optimism and confidence. This is the revolutionary quality and fine tradition of our Vietnamese and the generations trained by Uncle Ho. Our immediate tasks consist of making the best use of all existing, latent labor, land, natural resources, and machinery and equipment capacity to boost production in every unit, every sector, and every locality, as well as in the entire society as a whole; stabilizing the laboring people's living conditions; and creating an ever-increasing accumulation of capital for socialist industrialization.

It is the obligation of every citizen and every communist to work and work -- work with high productivity, great efficiency, organization, discipline, and techniques -- in order to realize the socioeconomic targets set forth by the party and contribute to increasing the strength of the country in all respects. We must actively rearrange and reorganize production, renovate the management mechanism, resolve at any cost a number of pressing problems related to the distribution and circulation of goods, and consolidate the state management machinery. We are convinced that under the party's leadership and with the spirit of collective mastery, the will for self-support and self-reliance, dynamism, and creativity, we will create a new socioeconomic change for the better and continue to advance our revolutionary cause.



While engaging in productive labor, practicing thrift, developing the economy, and building socialism, all our party, Army, and people also have the duty to strengthen and consolidate national defense -- closely combining economy with national defense and national defense with security -- with the determination to foil the multifaceted war of sabotage waged by the Beijing reactionaries in collusion with the U.S. imperialists, and, at the same time, to readily defeat a war of aggression they may launch from any direction and on any scale.

Our enemy is extremely barbarous and cunning. Its basic and long-term scheme is to weaken and then annex our country and the two fraternal countries of Laos and Kampuchea to pave the way for the realization of its expansionist and hegemonist dream in Southeast Asia. Its shelling and nibbling attacks against our country's six northern border provinces, which have continued for over a month now, clearly expose its extremely reactionary scheme and nature. In view of this, we must uphold our vigilance day and night and entertain no doubt or illusion whatsoever regarding our enemy.

Our Armed Forces and people on the northern border have set a shining example by putting up a valiant and resourceful fight and they have adopted a combat-ready lifestyle -- one of fighting while engaging in production -- that reflects the revolutionary heroism of the Vietnamese and of the generations educated and trained by Uncle Ho. Every hour and every minute, Uncle Ho's teaching is always fresh in our minds: Nothing is more precious than independence and freedom; we must together defend our country and defeat any enemy.

Implementing President Ho Chi Minh's sacred testament, all our party and people must attentively build the Armed Forces; stand ready to fight and sacrifice for the fatherland's independence and freedom, for socialism, and for internationalist duty; readily smash all schemes of sabotage and rebellion, all psychological warfare maneuvers, and all acts of aggressive war by the enemy in order to defend our magnificent country, protect our revolutionary gains, and safeguard Uncle Ho's work. Making the party pure, clean, firm, and strong and improving the capability and quality of every party cadre and member constitutes an important condition that guarantees the fulfillment of all revolutionary tasks.

This country, this nation, and the Vietnamese generations of the glorious Ho Chi Minh era, having scored brilliant armed exploits and established a work so great as it is today, will surely never flinch from any difficulty or submit to any enemy, however big and strong.

Great Uncle Ho will live forever in our cause. To be worthy of his greatness, loyal to his thoughts, and faithful to his sacred testament, let all our party, Army, and people devote all for the cause of building and defending the socialist fatherland and for the people's happiness!

#### Activities in USSR

OW191645 Hanoi VNA in English 1451 GMT 19 May 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA May 19 -- A meeting was held in Moscow on May 18 by the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries and the Soviet-Vietnamese Friendship Society to mark the 94th Birthday of the late President Ho Chi Minh (May 19). Addressing the meeting, Yu.V. Turkhiev, vice-president of the Soviet-Vietnamese Friendship Society, said: "President Ho Chi Minh's life was a bright example of devoted service to the fatherland and the people and faith in the noble communist ideals". "Comrade Ho Chi Minh was one of the first Vietnamese who warmly welcomed the Great October Socialist Revolution and saw in Marxism-Leninism the only way to liberate oppressed peoples", he said.

After condemning Beijing's intensified armed provocations against Vietnam's northern border provinces, Yu.V. Turkhinov voiced the Soviet people's full support to the Vietnamese people in their fight against Chinese aggression, in defence of their national sovereignty and territorial integrity. The meeting was then followed by the screening of a Vietnamese film on the Ho Chi Minh Mausoleum.

In the morning of May 18, German Titov, president of the Soviet-Vietnamese Friendship Society Central Committee, and Vietnamese Ambassador to the Soviet Union Dinh Nho Liem, laid a wreath at the house number one on Kalinin Boulevard, where President Ho Chi Minh lived and worked for the Comintern Executive Committee during 1923-24.

#### NHAN DAN VIEWS MANAGEMENT OF PRIVATE TRADE

BK191651 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 17 May 84

[NHAN DAN 18 May editorial: "Intensify the Management and Transformation of Private Trade"]

[Text] The forces of private trade are occupying a considerable part of our society's market. At a time when the economy is still composed of several elements and small-scale production still prevails, the existence of these forces at a given level is inevitable. However, they must be placed under the supervision and control of the socialist state.

Some initial results have been recently obtained in the management and transformation of private trade, especially in major cities, communications centers, and targeted areas, which contribute to reestablishing the new order on the distribution and circulation front.

In Ho Chi Minh City, private wholesalers of vegetables, pork, and fish have been largely eliminated and socialist trade is beginning to surge forward to control wholesale and to administer retail sales, thus achieving relative stability in the prices of commodities. In many precincts and wards of the city, along with rearranging the commercial activities of private traders, the socialist trade business operations and marketing cooperatives have quickly expanded, step by step closing unauthorized markets and trade locations and turning them into socialist trade centers. In Hau Giang Province, rice hoarders and pork dealers have been eliminated. In Vi Thanh town particularly, the market management sector has coordinated with the agricultural and handicraft sectors to make arrangements for 200 private traders to shift into production. In Haiphong municipality, the socialist trade network has expanded to 33 wards, carrying out sales to each individual household of the people. On this basis, arrangements are made to transform private traders and to strive to reduce the number of private traders by half by the end of this year.

In many provinces, the pork market has been controlled and many dynamic measures suitable for the situation and the peculiarities of each locality are being taken -- combining the three educational, administrative, and economic measures -- to arrange, transform, and manage some other commercial sectors.

The advances achieved in the management and transformation of private trade show that even in the current conditions we can still surge forward to control the market if we know how to satisfactorily combine the intensified management and transformation of private traders with the constant expansion of the socialist trade network.

In many localities, such a combination is still loose. In some localities, due to the negligence of both economic and state management, the arrangement and transformation of private trade could be carried out for only a short period of time. The free market has developed and caused many negative phenomena. The number of private traders has increased. These traders do not register their businesses and have evaded taxes.

In Hanoi alone, in 1983 the number of households engaged in the private food catering business increased by 10 percent over 1982. As a result of the development of private trade, the authorities of some localities were unable to get large numbers of commodities under state control, especially agricultural produce and handicraft items. The quantity of goods procured by the state for exchange with the people has quickly shifted to private traders through commercial transactions that disrupt the market and destabilize prices.

The question of intensifying the management and transformation of private trade remains an urgent task that requires all sectors involved to coordinate with one another in a uniform manner for satisfactory results. Along with reestablishing order in the organized market and expanding and strengthening the socialist trade forces, it is necessary to resolutely and perseveringly reorganize private trade.

Those who deal in authorized goods, including small merchants, must be incorporated step by step into various forms of cooperation for managerial and educational purposes. Positive conditions must be created to gradually transfer some of them to the fields of production and service. Administrative and managerial control must be intensified. Whoever is engaged in commercial activities dealing in whatever commodities in whatever locality must comply adequately with all the state regulations and rules on the circulation of goods and market management such as registering their businesses and brands of goods, listing of prices, and observing criteria for measuring units and quality of products, systems of taxes, credits, cash, and service.

Market management is a duty to be carried out urgently to immediately halt speculators and smugglers from stealing state assets, increasing prices, and disrupting the market and social order and security.

With a view toward constantly exercising state supervision and control through the promulgated laws, regulations, and systems, and to simultaneously developing the people's collective mastery, exploiting all the latent potentials in terms of labor, land, occupations, and professions, and accelerating production so as to give everyone a job to do every day to ensure sufficient income for himself and products for society, private trade must be transformed and managed to become an organic component of the organized market.

#### BUI PHUNG CONFERS AWARD ON TRUONG SON CORPS

BK201442 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 19 May 84

[Text] The Truong Son Corps held a solemn meeting on 19 May to mark the 25th anniversary of the opening of the Ho Chi Minh Trail, 19 May 1959-19 May 1984, and to receive the Military Service Order First Class awarded by the Council of State.

Lieutenant General Bui Phung, member of the party Central Committee and vice minister of national defense, attended. Also present were representatives of the Ministry of National Defense; representatives of hero units and heroes and heroines of the former Truong Son Force once operating on the Ho Chi Minh Trail who are now working in the Truong Son Corps, and representatives of the various organs and units of the corps.



On 19 May 1959, the Truong Son Force was established to ensure the supply of manpower, material, and fighting means from the great rear base to the great frontline in South Vietnam and to friendly Laos and Kampuchea.

During 16 years of working on the historic Ho Chi Minh Trail, from 1959 to 1975, cadres and combatants of the units of the Truong Son outstandingly fulfilled their tasks, making worthy contributions to the revolutionary cause of liberating South Vietnam and reunifying the fatherland. The Truong Son Force had the honor of being awarded the title of Hero of the Armed Forces by the National Assembly on 3 June 1976.

On the front of national construction and defense, the Truong Son Corps, established with the majority of the units belonging to the trail-blazing contingent of the former Truong Son Force, are gradually and successfully carrying out two political tasks -- namely, economic building and combat readiness training.

Over the past 6 years and more since its founding, the corps has overcome many difficulties and upheld its initiative and creative spirit in building a strategic communications system to combine economy with national defense and national defense with economy and to promptly meet the demands of national construction and defense.

The corps has completed 20 main and secondary construction projects, opened 2,787 km of assorted roads including 1,756 km of new roads, and built 631 km of railway. In addition, it has participated in building numerous key state projects such as the Pha Lai thermoelectric power plant and the Hoa Binh hydroelectric power plant. Over the past 4 years, in the determined-to-win emulation movement, the corps has been awarded the Military Service Order First Class by the Council of State.

Lt Gen Bui Phung, on behalf of the Ministry of National Defense, pinned the order on the Truong Son Corps' determined-to-win banner. For their achievements in economic building and combat readiness training, 3 of the corps' units have been honored with the title of Hero of the Armed Forces and the corps itself has been awarded the Military Service Order First Class, while 91 units and 1,222 cadres and combatants have received the Military Exploit Order.

Lt Gen Bui Phung, in the name of the Ministry of National Defense, warmly welcomed the Truong Son Corps' great and continual achievements. He said: In the new situation, the task of the Armed Forces in general and of the Truong Son Corps in particular are very weighty and pressing.

The corps must overcome all difficulties to successfully implement the economic building plan while standing ready to send its forces to aid the frontline and to fight in the locality in which it is stationed. The corps must make every effort to build its units to make them strong and firm in all respects and capable of efficiently carrying out economic work and maintaining high combat readiness.

It must make good and economical use of various kinds of vehicles, machines, equipment, materials, and capital. It must work with high productivity, quality, and economic efficiency. It must effect a drastic change in the enforcement of discipline and care for the livelihood of all cadres, combatants, workers, and employees of the corps in a more satisfactory manner so as to be worthy of the honor and tradition of the heroic Truong Son Force.

AWARDS GIVEN TO OUTSTANDING UNITS, INDIVIDUALS

OW211015 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 20 May 84

[Text] The Council of State has just decided to award 5 Labor Orders, First Class; 60 Labor Orders, Second Class; and 204 Labor Orders, Third Class, to 248 units and 21 individuals for scoring outstanding achievements in carrying out the 1983 state plan and other tasks and missions and made contributions to nation building and the defense of our socialist fatherland.

The five unit-recipients of the Labor Order, First Class, included the cadres, workers, and civil servants of the Thai Nguyen power plant; the cadres, workers, and civil servants of the Hanoi leather footwear enterprise; the cooperative cadres and members of the Thai Binh small industry-handicraft sector; the cadres, workers, and civil servants of the project building corporation of the Post and Telecommunications General Department; and the cadres and members of the Ngoc Thieu Cooperative in Ngoc Thien Village, Tan Yen District, Ha Bac Province.

The Council of State and Council of Ministers have also just issued resolutions awarding 1,799 first-class, 2,223 second-class orders, and 3,000 third-class Anti-U.S. Resistance War Orders and 7,759 Anti-U.S. Resistance War Medals to personnel, cadres, and combatants of various ministries and central-level sectors in provinces and municipalities across the country.

PHAM HUNG ATTENDS SECURITY FORCES YOUTH MEETING

BK211224 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 20 May 84

[Text] More than 500 Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union [HCMCYU] members in the Hanoi public security forces and representatives of youths from Ho Chi Minh City, Haiphong Municipality, and Quang Nam-Danang Province on 19 May attended a ceremony to sign an emulation contract among youths of these four localities aimed at seriously implementing the six teachings of President Ho Chi Minh designed for the public security forces.

Attending the ceremony were Pham Hung, member of the CPV Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and concurrently minister of interior; Vu Mao, member of the CPV Central Committee and first secretary of the HCMCYU Central Committee; and Vu Anh Tuan, executive member of the Hanoi party committee.

After an opening speech delivered by Pham Tam Long, head of the Hanoi Municipal Public Security Service, the secretary of the Hanoi Municipal Public Security Service read a report on the implementation of the six teachings of President Ho Chi Minh by the youths of these four localities during May 1983-84.

Representatives of HCMCYU members in the public security forces of these localities signed an emulation contract comprising five concrete points to implement the six teachings of President Ho Chi Minh. The contract is aimed at turning each member of the HCMCYU into an outstanding public security combatant and each HCMCYU organization into a pure, firm, and strong establishment.

Comrade Pham Hung stressed the content of President Ho Chi Minh's six teachings which included improving the training standard for and enhancing the quality of each officer and combatant of the public security forces. He urged public security forces in cities and municipalities to formulate detailed plans to help public security forces continue to satisfactorily implement the six teachings of President Ho Chi Minh.

SOUTHERN ENGINEERING UNITS SERVE PRODUCTION

OW210831 Hanoi VNA in English 0703 GMT 21 May 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA May 21 -- Starting from a poorly and disparate foreign equipment, the engineering industries of southern Vietnam have step by step produced machine parts to effectively serve agricultural production and other economic branches.  
[sentence as received]

Under the Saigon regime, the southern provinces had only a few private-owned engineering workshops in the cities, employing less than 200 workers each, many had not yet begun operation at the time of liberation.

Most employers centered on the more lucrative business of trading machines and accessories with foreign countries, or assembling or repairing foreign equipment. The fixed assets of local engineering workshops were estimated at 30,000 dong in 1975.

Since liberation, the engineering service has been transformed and reorganised along the line of integration. Most engineering factories have switched to manufacturing parts and equipment to serve agricultural production, and the textile, leather, clothesmaking and food processing industries. For instance, the Vinapro, Vikyno and Nakyno factories which formerly specialised in assembling and making small repairs have been re-equipped to produce mechanical pumps, ploughs, electric engines and different spare parts for farm machines. In particular, the Sinco sewing machine factory has produced not only sewing machines but also several machine tools, equipment and spare parts for the textile, engineering, and electric industries.

Apart from hundreds of kinds of equipment and accessories, the engineering service is making 15 sets of equipment for agricultural production, communications and transport and food processing. On an average, every year it produces more than 100 tons of spare parts for 36 types of diesel engines, 500 electric engines and transformers, and 300 mechanical pumps with capacity ranging from 40 to 150 cubic metres an hour and hundreds of assorted ploughshares. The service has also made 20 tug-boats of the 150 h.p. category and produced more than 500 tons of spare parts for the textile, rubber, and brewery industries.

Besides the main production establishments in the cities the service has paid more and more attention to expanding the network of engineering workshops in the provinces and districts to handle the production of simple farm machines, and the repair and maintenance of agricultural machines. Total output value of the engineering service has increased fourfold compared with 1975 while its workforce has doubled.



JOINT RP-U.S. MILITARY EXERCISE BEGINS

HD211246 Quezon City Maharlika Broadcasting System in English 1100 GMT 21 May 84

[Text] The United States and the Philippines today began a joint air, sea, and land exercise called "Balikatan-84". The opening activities took place in Fort Magsaysay in Nueva Ecija. The climax will come with the amphibious landings of American and Filipino Marines in Botolan, Zambales. The joint military exercise was formally launched by Armed Forces Chief of Staff Fabian Ver. More on this from correspondent Jun Francisco:

[Begin recording] Armed Forces Chief of Staff General Fabian Ver today formally launched exercise "Balikatan-84", a joint military exercise between the armed forces of the Philippines and the United States. The 11-day joint military exercise, to be held in Botolan, Zambales, is aimed as a peacetime implementation of the RP [Republic of the Philippines] -- U.S. defense treaty of 30 August 1951. In brief remarks shortly before the launching of the exercise, General Ver indicated that in these times of international uncertainty, there exists the ever-present threat from would-be aggressors. This danger, he said, threatens the future of the Philippines and the United States. Against this background, General Ver added, exercise Balikatan '84 is a clear signal to potential enemies of the resolve and commitment to the defense of the common interests of both countries, and to the preservation of peace and stability in this part of the world. Ver added that the military exercise aims to develop and enhance the individual and collective capabilities of both countries to resist and defeat threats to mutual security interests. [end recording]

KBL, OPPOSITION TRADE CHARGES IN CEBU HEARING

HK220147 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English -330 GMT 21 May 84

[Text] The KBL [Kilusang Bagong Lipunan] and combined opposition parties in Cebu yesterday [21 May] blamed each other for the riotous rally in Cebu city Saturday that resulted in the deaths of 4 persons and injuries to 27 others.

In oral arguments before the Commission on Elections [Comelec], charges and counter-charges were aired at the hearing on the petition of the Panaghi-Usa, the Koalysion, and Punduc-Cebuanon Cebu group to suspend the canvass of the election returns from the cities of Danao and Lapu-Lapu and 11 municipalities, on grounds of statistical improbability. KBL lawyer (Mario Tis) said the opposition rally incited the people to storm the capitol. A battery of opposition lawyers, led by Assemblyman-elect Marcelo Fernan, argued that the people were restless, alleging that there was an attempt by the canvassers board to railroad the proceedings and include votes earlier questioned by the opposition. Former Comelec Commissioner (Casiviro Magaran) Jr, Punduc Cebuanon chairman, also sought the relief of provincial supervisor Valeriano Angus as chairman of the provincial board of canvassers and of Comelec barangay department head (Vicente Jiroche) as head of the Cebu special action team, as well as the transfer of the canvass of votes from the Cebu capitol building to Manila.

The poll body, through Chairman Vicente Santiago Jr, gave all the parties involved until Saturday to file their memoranda on the issues raised and until Monday May 28 to reply to each other's memorandum, after which the case shall have been deemed submitted for resolution.

In a press statement after the hearing, former Senator John Osmena, campaign manager of the Panaghi-Usa, said on the basis of the 1980 population census, the number of voters in 1984 in Danao City should be approximately 34,046. Comparing the registrations for Cebu City, Cebu, Danao, Toledo, and Mandawi, Danao City increased its registration of voters by 9.7 percent, while those of the others decreased.

Government security forces have arrested 34 youths who were caught red-handed by the military and the police in the act of destroying public property in Saturday's violent and bloody political demonstration in Cebu City. The Central Visayas constabulary and police commander, Brigadier General Alfredo Olano, said that 34 demonstrators have been detained at the constabulary regional detention center while investigations are conducted on their actual participation in the bloody rioting. He said many will be charged with destruction of public property, and others with exploding Molotov cocktails and with other acts of vandalism during the tumultuous demonstration.

According to the regional constabulary police commander, proper charges will be filed before the city fiscal's office after the summary police investigations. The rioters burned the Philippine flag at the Cebu capital and tried to set on fire a number of government installations.

#### 34 Suspects Released

OW211339 Quezon City RPN Television Network in English 1100 GMT 21 May 84

[Excerpt] Recom [Regional Command] Chief General Alfredo Olano has ordered the release of 34 suspected rioters who took part in the bloody demonstration in front of the Debu provincial capital over the weekend. Olano said no criminal charges, only individual information, were filed against the suspects. The suspects were arrested during the demonstrations staged by the supporters of (Panaguiosa). (Panaguiosa's) case is being heard by the Commission on Elections.

#### SDP'S PRESIDENT TATAD THANKS VOTERS FOR SUPPORT

HK211334 Manila BUSINESS DAY in English 21 May 84 p 5

[Letter to the editor from Francisco S. Tatad, president of the Social Democratic Party: "To The People of Quezon City"]

[Text] It is now some days since we went to the polls to choose our representatives to the Batasang Pambansa. I was privileged to seek your vote, and all over Quezon City men and women of all ages, from all walks of life, were happy to give me their support. Many went from door to door, asking friends and strangers alike to support my candidacy without the benefit of having met or heard me personally, filled only with the thought that I could somehow give voice to their hopes and dreams at the Batasang Pambansa.

In the depressed areas, where the poorest of our poor live, they received me with open arms, and spoke to me of their anxieties and fears. In the very face of poverty, misery and degradation, we spoke of rebuilding together, piece by piece, the shattered fragments of their empty lives.

It was a dazzling campaign, blessed every inch of the way with the spontaneous and heart-warming response of people who never sought anything in return except the hope of seeing truth, justice, freedom, peace and human dignity return to our land.

I worked as hard as any candidate. And there were men and women who worked harder than any candidate, without thought of any reward. They are the real heroes of the campaign, and I thank them with all my heart. But our votes alone were not sufficient to win the contest. The mightiest force in the land was raged against us, and we failed. Still, it was a good fight, and had its rewards.

Our service to the opposition and to the nation at large is that by drawing the fire from Malacanang almost entirely to our camp, we helped many of our colleagues in the opposition, beginning with the UNIDO [United Nationalist Democratic Organization] ticket in Quezon City, to secure their gains, without confronting the same force that we ourselves had to face. This is consolidation enough. The fight for truth, justice, freedom, peace, and human dignity is a lifelong struggle. It cannot be won, or lost, in one single fight.

The Social Democratic Party [SDP] met its first real test in this fight. It was a creditable performance, and we are proud of it. Even without me in the Batasan, a forum which I shall surely miss, the SDP shall be heard there because of its elected members from other parts of the country, and we shall continue our fight in cooperation with the other political parties, to rebuild our democracy, revitalize the economy, and restore moral order in our society.

As for me, the long fight has just begun. We have become a serious party to contend with, and we shall remain in contention with the other political parties.

Many are those who had long felt that I should pay the price of having served as information minister in the Marcos cabinet for 10 long years. The other view is that it was completely ungrateful of me to have left in order to oppose the government. Let history judge. But on this occasion, I hope that the thirst of those who, without hearing, condemn me for having served in the Marcos government would be quenched, and that they would see that I have indeed paid the price, fully, willingly, without rancor, without regret.

Since entering public life 15 years ago, I tried to serve our country and our people to the very best of my abilities, with dignity and respect, even in the most adverse circumstances.

I had my detractors. And their criticism so often expressed my own disappointments with myself. But I have been blessed with the support of ordinary men and women who have no vested interests to serve, of men and women whose opinion I value and respect, and who, to this day, remain unswerving in their support.

They have tried to smother me with so much kindness, and I have no word to express my gratitude. I thank them from the bottom of my heart, and promise them that the cause that brought us together in this campaign lives on, and that the best is yet to come.

May God keep us together in his love and peace!

Assemblyman Francisco S. Tatad, president, Social Democratic Party

#### NATURAL RESOURCES MINISTER TENDERS RESIGNATION

HK211234 Quezon City Maharlika Broadcasting System in English 1100 GMT 21 May 84

[Text] Natural Resources Minister Teodoro Pena today tendered his resignation from his government position in a letter to President Marcos. Pena said he had to resign in accordance with parliamentary procedure without prejudice to [word indistinct] proclamation protest, which he had filed with the Commission on Elections.



He said earlier he wanted to concede in favor of his rival, Ramon Mitra, for the lone Batasan seat in Palawan, but he said his leaders and supporters advised against it because of reported massive vote buying, terrorism, intimidation, and other electoral frauds allegedly perpetrated by the opposition. Pena, who has spent 18 years in government service, said he will engage in farming.

#### CANVASSERS BOARD TO DECIDE PANGASINAN VOTE

HK211126 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in Tagalog 1000 GMT 21 May 84

[Text] The provincial board of canvassers will hold a meeting to decide on the 393 election returns which were not included in the tally because of protests. This decision has to be made before the board can proclaim the six winning candidates in Pangasinan. There are 151 election returns from San Carlos City which were contained in an omnibus protest made to the board by Assemblyman Vicente Millora. Millora is a candidate who ran for one of the six posts for Pangasinan. It was reported that the election returns from San Carlos City did not contain the outer seal which was stipulated by the Comelec [Commission on Elections].

#### ELECTION RETURNS ANNOUNCED IN NEGROS OCCIDENTAL

OW211355 Quezon City RPN Television Network in English 1100 GMT 21 May 84

[Text] In Bacolod City, the provincial Board of Canvassers has proclaimed the winners of Negros Occidental's seven Batasan seats. Robert Montelibano, KBL [Kilusang Bagong Lipunan], topped with 373,497, followed by Alfredo Maranon, KBL; Rodolfo Gatuslao, KBL; Jaime Golez, KBL; Wilson Gamboa, UNIDO [United Nationalist Democratic Organization]; Antonio Gatuslao, independent; and Jose Valera, KBL.

#### COMELEC PROCLAIMS 130 BATASAN WINNERS

HK220017 Quezon City Maharlika Broadcasting System in English 2300 GMT 21 May 84

[Text] The Commission on Elections [Comelec] has proclaimed 24 more winners in the Batasan elections, bringing the number of proclaimed winners to 130. Details from Thelma Dumpit:

[Begin recording] The Commission on Elections said 15 of those proclaimed were KBL [Kilusang Bagong Lipunan] and the 9 others either UNIDO [United Nationalist Democratic Organization] or NP [Nacionalista Party]. Of the 130 winners proclaimed as of today [22 May], 79 were KBL candidates, 29 UNIDO, and 18 were from other parties. Four were independent bets. The 130 winners cover 68 of the country's 90 constituencies. [end recording]

#### FEBC URGES SOBRIETY, DISCIPLINE, UNITY

HK210125 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 20 May 84

[Station commentary]

[Text] More than at any time in the history of the country, there is a need for sobriety, unity, and discipline. After the heat and confusion of the recently concluded Batasang Pambansa elections, there appear to be some areas where partisan politics continue to defy the people.

In Cebu, for instance, politics drove some groups of people to take the law into their own hands, so to speak, losing all sense of sobriety and order, driven by their desire to seek justice and fairness for their candidates.

This violent confrontation with the authorities resulted in unnecessary deaths and injuries, and according to the president, such incidents caused by the heat and passion of politics would blur the image of democracy that the Filipino nation has presented to the world by holding free and honest elections.

With the president's own assurance, people are admonished to let the law prevail over the hotheads, so that justice may take its course. Nothing will be accomplished through violence and force. At best, there can only be terror, anarchy, and death. It is therefore necessary that to save the nation from this kind of a situation, respect for law and order and faith in the machinery of government must be restored.

There is no other recourse but this, not unless we would like to see a bloody confrontation every time demands are made by the people on the government. We would therefore be catering to the whims of the leftist elements in the country, who would rather see nothing better than anarchy prevailing over the established order of government.

The people are once again being presented a choice after the Batasan polls. Let us choose wisely.

#### MARCOS ISSUES LETTER DETAILING AUSTERITY PLAN

HK221134 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in Tagalog 1000 GMT 22 May 84

[Text] Austerity measures will be enforced by the government starting next month. This has been stated in a letter of instruction which was issued last 9 May by President Marcos. The president has stipulated that no reserves will be released without his authorization. His letter of instruction will cover all government ministries, bureaus, offices and agencies.

#### NAVY PATROL SEIZES TWO TAIWANESE BOATS

HK171154 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in Tagalog 1000 GMT 17 May 84

[Text2 The Philippine Navy patrol has nabbed two Taiwanese boats found fishing illegally near Itbayat Island in Batanes. The two boats were found to be registered in Taiwan and were bound for Australia when they were stopped by the Navy patrol. The boats and the crew have been detained at the coastal detachment in Basco, Batanes.

#### LABOR ORGANIZATIONS SEEK WAGE INCREASES

HK190103 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 18 May 84

[Text] In the aftermath of the increase in the prices of gasoline and diesel, organized labor sought yesterday [18 May] an increase in wages, and transport operators began considering higher passenger fares. The Trade Union Congress of the Philippines [TUCP], Kilusang Mayo Uno, and the Pambansang Koalisyon ng mga Manggagawa Laban sa Kahirapan [National Workers Coalition Against Poverty] said an increase in wages is necessary. Their leaders, led by Democrito Mendoza of the TUPC, said the hike in the prices of petroleum products eroded anew the purchasing power of the workers' earnings. They did not indicate what amount they will seek as wage increase. Mendoza said he had already brought up the matter with Labor Minister Blas Ople.

Various transport groups have also slated a meeting next week to discuss options to take, including a new round of petitions for passenger fare increases.

FEARS OF NPA PLOT TO CONTROL CENTRAL LUZON EXAMINED

HK210215 Manila TIMES JOURNAL in English 20 May 84 pp 1,6

[Report by Ben Gamos: "NPA Plot To Control Central Luzon Bared"]

[Text] Military authorities in central Luzon yesterday expressed fears of Communist plans to gain control of the foothills in Bulacan and Nueva Ecija from where operations to dominate the population would be launched.

Brig. Gen. Jose P. Magno Jr., commander of the Regional Unified Command in central Luzon, also said his command is analyzing the sudden upsurge of communist activities following the May 14 elections.

Magno based his disclosure on documents taken from three communist terrorists killed in an encounter Friday with PC [Philippine Constabulary] troops in Sitio Tulay no Patpat, baranggay Busuit, San Ildefonso, Bulacan.

The slain NPA men were identified as Romualdo Ramirez of San Jose, Noveleta, Cavite, "Ka Bloody," and "Ka Vert." A government trooper, Constable Second Class Ruben Limpot of the 175th PC Company stationed in San Rafael, Bulacan, was killed and two others were wounded in the gunfight. The rebel band, headed by a certain Commander Rudy, is known to be operating in the Bulacan-Nueva Ecija area. Three members of the group, including a woman, escaped. Aside from the documents, the troops also recovered two carbines, one Armalite and three hand grenades from the slain rebels.

Col. Maximo Mejia, Bulacan PC commander, said the presence of the group in the area was reported by residents. Magno, former commander of the Central Mindanao Command, said the documents were similar to those captured by government troops in Samar and Mindanao. They include lecture notes, pamphlets on guidelines for non-participation in the last elections, and some underground publications. The documents also showed that the boycott movement in the last elections enjoyed communist support, Magno claimed.

He said the rebel band was part of an elite cadre group engaged in indoctrination, propaganda and organization of baranggay-based cells some of whose members are trained for liquidation missions. A list of policemen and other persons marked for death and others already killed were also among the documents. Magno said the organization of baranggay-based cells is part of the plan to mount raids on small military or paramilitary detachments, such as those undertaken recently in Aurora subprovince and Nueva Ecija.



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